

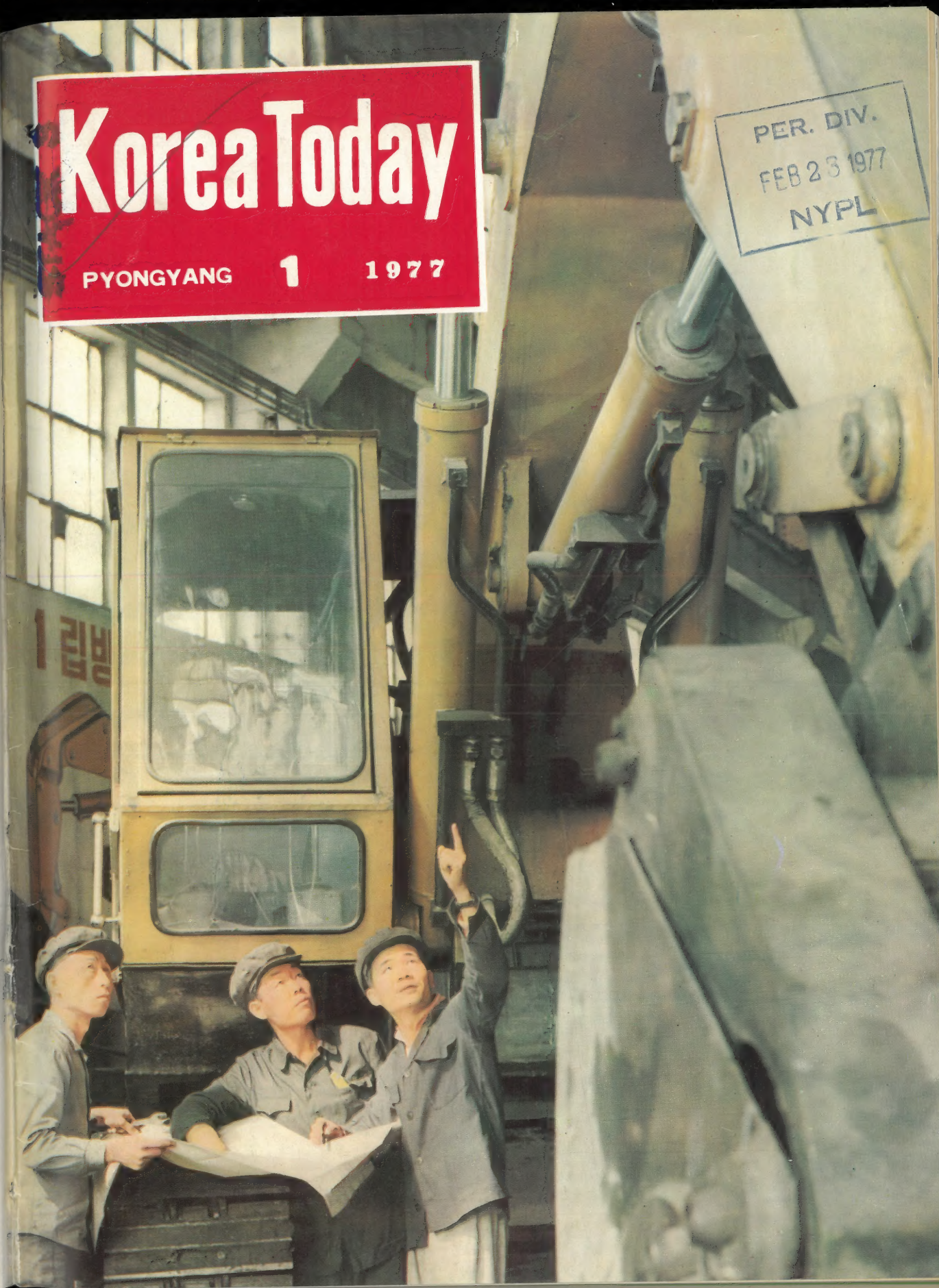
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CONTENTS

* Leading article *

Main Feature of Revolutionary Theory and
Strategy and Tactics of Juche (1) 2

Our Engineering Industry Develops 5

Iron Ore-producing Centres Prepare for Big Leap Forward in the
New Year 8

"The Juche Idea Is the Most Revolutionary and Scientific
Guiding Idea and Perfect Revolutionary Theory" 11

Brilliant Fruition of Our Juche Farming Methods 16

Continuators of Revolution 19

The Only Correct Fundamental Principle for Korea's Reunification 22

"Korea Is the Happiest Home of the New, Rising Generation" 24

People's Hospital Named after Kim Hyong Jik 33

"Let Me See Father Marshal Kim Il Sung" (1) 35

Article of experience
Organization and Management of Consumers' Cooperative in
Our Country 39

Essay

On the First Morning of the New Year 1977 43

Declaration Adopted at First Session of "International
Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human
Rights in South Korea" 45

Central Botanical Garden 49

US Imperialism Wantonly Meddles in Korea's Internal Affairs 51

South Korea—"Hotbed of Diseases" 53

Struggle of the Countries of New-emerging Forces to Strengthen
Economic Independence 55

Photogravure

Producers of Large
Excavators 25

Happy Weavers of the
Sariwon Textile Mill 28

More Iron Ore in the New
Year 30

Mineral Waters of Our
Country 38

Lao Committee for Support-
ing Korea's Reunification
Formed 4

FRONT COVER: Workers and
technicians of the Chollima
Rakwon Machine-building Plant
make a new hydraulic
excavator with their own
technique

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The
monument erected on the shores
of the Yonpung-ho Lake to
commemorate forever the great
leader's immortal exploits as-
sociated with the Pyongnam
Irrigation System

Main Feature of Revolutionary Theory and Strategy and Tactics of Juche (1)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and great thinker and theoretician, fathered the immortal Juche idea in his early years and has led revolution and construction along the road of victory and glory over a long period of half a century up to date since he started the revolutionary struggle. In the course, he created a rich and valuable ideological and theoretical wealth which went down permanently in letters of gold in the history of the development of the working-class revolutionary ideas and fathered an integrate and systematized revolutionary ideology which brightly lights up the way to success in revolution and construction.

The revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics of Juche are one of the integral parts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology.

Basing himself on the Juche revolutionary world outlook, the great leader advanced the original revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics which reflect the requirements of our age and the new stage of development of the international communist movement, and raised the revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics of the working class to new heights and forged the most powerful theoretical and practical weapon firmly guaranteeing the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

The revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics of Juche created by the respected and beloved leader are very comprehensive and profound in their contents. I treat their main feature in this treatise.

The ideological and theoretical basis of the working-class revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics is the revolutionary philosophical world outlook. Philosophical world outlook decides the content and fea-

res of revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics. In particular, the basic principle, the fundamental principle, of philosophical world outlook constitutes a cornerstone which determines the main features of revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics.

The working-class revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics are designed for the revolutionary transformation of society. So, to explain them, we must, first of all, clarify the essence of society and the laws of its development, particularly the problem as to what takes the central and dominant position and what plays a decisive role, in social life. The system and content, scientific precision and revolutionary character and power of the revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics are determined by what philosophical principle they base themselves on, in other words, by what the revolutionary theory centres in its evolution and what role the strategy and tactics base themselves on. The same can be said of the main features of the revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics.

The main feature of the revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics of Juche is that they are a revolutionary theory centring the masses of the working people in its evolution, and a strategy and tactics based on their role.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and it is a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 8.)

By a revolutionary theory centring the working masses in its evolution we mean a revolutionary theory which makes it possi-

ble to solve all problems arising from revolution and construction in keeping with the interests of the working masses and their desire for independence, according to the principle that the masses of the working people are the master of revolution and construction and they also provide the driving power of revolution and construction; and we mean a revolutionary theory which sees the working masses as the decisive factor promoting revolution and construction.

By a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on the role of the toiling masses, we mean an active strategy and tactics which render it possible to positively carry out the revolutionary tasks by making them perform their role properly as the master because they are the master of revolution and construction and a decisive factor in revolution and construction.

Why, then, can we say that such revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics of Juche are the most scientific and revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics?

The reason is that they are based on the absolutely correct principle on the position and role of man in the world and on the fundamental principle of social progress, as clarified by the philosophical world outlook of Juche.

The great Juche idea clarifies the philosophical principle that man is master of all things and decides everything and gives a most scientific elucidation of the position and role of people in the world, and, applying the principle to the history of social progress, expounds the fundamental principle of social progress that the masses of the toiling people are the master of revolution and construction and they are also the motive force of revolution and construction.

The great significance of the basic principle, the fundamental principle, of the Juche idea lies in that it established the basis of the revolutionary world outlook of the working class for the first time in history and clarified the basic laws of social progress, and thus gave absolutely correct theoretical answers to all the questions arising from revolution and construction and provided the key to mapping out the completely right strategy and tactics.

In reality society consists of people and is

developed by them. People are the total of the social relations determined by the socio-economic relations and the transformer and controller of society. Though the production of the means of existence and the position and role of the economy in social life are important, the production and the economy are, in the long run, for people and are developed by them. People advance society by creating the means of existence and improving the living conditions.

It is also people that resolve the contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production, the economic basis of social revolution.

People, the working masses, are the most important element, the decisive element, of the productive forces. And the relations of production are the relations between people. The working masses represent the progressive side and are numerically overwhelmingly superior even in the relations of production based on the private ownership of the means of production. They open up a broad avenue for economic development by constantly improving production tools and reorganizing the old relations of production to suit the nature of the developed productive forces.

The laws of social progress are also operated by active men. The natural-historical process of social progress is essentially that of people's activity in content.

People promote or delay the natural-historical process of social progress.

Therefore, to expound the laws of social progress, the revolutionary principle, it is necessary to correctly clarify the correlation between men and world.

The correlation between men and world is a most important question, the starting point of all cognition including philosophical world outlook and practical activities.

In order to live, people must establish relation with the world. The relation between men and world is the most general and universal relation existing in the human world. So it is the starting point of philosophical world outlook, and it must be elucidated before anything else as a most important problem.

The correlation between men and world must be the starting point of philosophical world outlook because of its nature.

The relation between men and world is a most important problem, the starting point of philosophical world outlook. This is because the clarification of this problem gives the key to the elucidation of all problems including the question of the relation between materials and consciousness.

We must correctly understand the correlation between men and world to transform and control the world. Only then can we know deeply the essence of the objective reality and all the laws of its development.

Only when we know the basic principle of the Juche idea which clarifies most scientifically the position and role of man in the world and the fundamental principle of that idea which gives a correct understanding of the position and role of the working masses in revolution and construction, we can grasp most correctly all the laws of social progress and the revolutionary truth, and when

we centre not the economy but the masses of the working people, we can correctly clarify all problems arising from revolution and construction. In other words, only when we know the essence and necessity of all things and the direction of their development, and the revolutionary tasks and the ways to fulfil them in connection with economic conditions and the demand of their development, particularly taking into consideration the demand, aspiration and interests of the masses of the working people and believing in their creative strength, we can reach a most scientific and revolutionary conclusion.

We should attach importance to the role of objective conditions, and base ourselves particularly on the role of the toiling masses, in mapping out the revolutionary strategy and tactics. Only then can they be thoroughly scientific and revolutionary.

Li Song Jun

Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Formed

The Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was inaugurated to support the just struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification, at a grand mass meeting recently held in Vientiane.

The mass meeting unanimously adopted amid a stormy applause of the attendants a letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution.

The meeting was attended by Phoumi Vongvichit, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Vice-Premier and Minister of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Kham-souk Keola, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Lao People's Supreme Council; other leading officials of the Party

and government; representatives of public organizations and many people of various strata.

The inauguration of the Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was announced at the mass meeting.

Maysouk Saysompheng, Member of the CC of the LPRP and Minister of the Government, was elected President of the Committee.

The mass meeting adopted a resolution expressing the firm support of the Lao people to the struggle of the Korean people for achieving national reunification in accordance with the policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The resolution vehemently denounced the US imperialists for shipping into south Korea

greater quantities of weapons to unleash a new war in Korea and perpetuate her division.

The resolution also demanded that the US imperialists unconditionally and immediately accept the proposal of the DPRK Government for pulling their aggression troops out of south Korea and replacing the Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement and strictly implement the resolutions of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

That day the attendants of the meeting shouted aloud the slogans: "US imperialists, get out of south Korea at once!" "We actively support the just struggle of the fraternal Korean people!"

OUR ENGINEERING INDUSTRY DEVELOPS

During the Six-Year Plan, our engineering industry, the core of heavy industry and the basis of the technical revolution, made a signal progress.

Over the period from 1971 to August 1975, the output of our machine-building industry increased 2.4 times—heavy machine industry 2.2 times, machine-tool industry 2.6 times and farm-machine industry 3.6 times. More than 70 electronic instrument and element factories rose to sharply increase the production of automation elements. In particular, the output of tractors increased 8.7 times and that of trucks 2.4 times. As a result, the task set forth in the great rural theses—to bring the number of tractors serving agriculture to 70,000-80,000 and mechanize carriage operations on farms—was carried out with

flying colors.

During the Six-Year Plan, our engineering industry boosted up the production of machine tools in a big way and expanded and reinforced the production bases of large machines to make and supply large machines and ordered equipment promptly to different branches of the national economy.

PAVING THE WAY TO FULFILMENT OF THREE-MAJOR TASKS OF TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party saw the main factor of the fulfilment of the three-major tasks of technical revolution in the production of machine tools and concentrated on it in the first year battle of the Six-Year Plan."

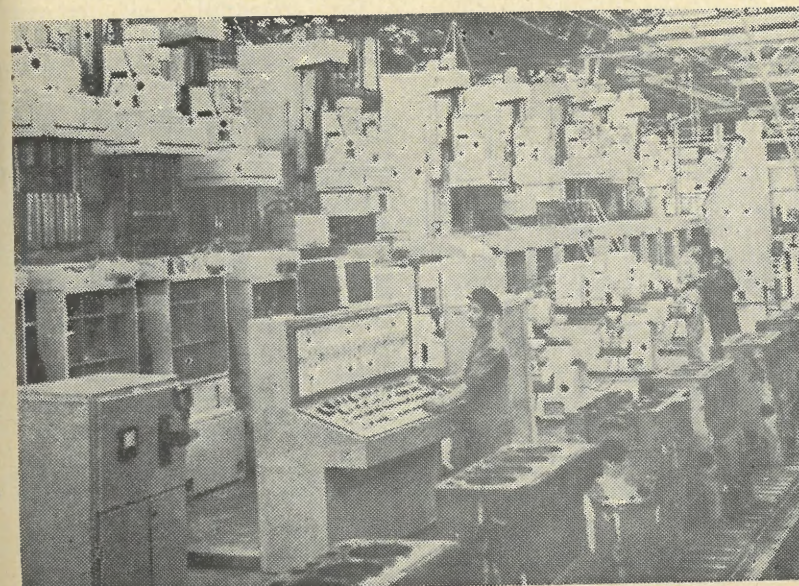
In the first year of the Six-

Year Plan, our engineering industry had to carry out a heavy task. It was to manufacture many large-size machines, ordered and other machines and equipment for heavy industry, tractors, trucks and various kinds of farm machines, and single-purpose machines for the production of daily necessities, automation elements and electronic instruments.

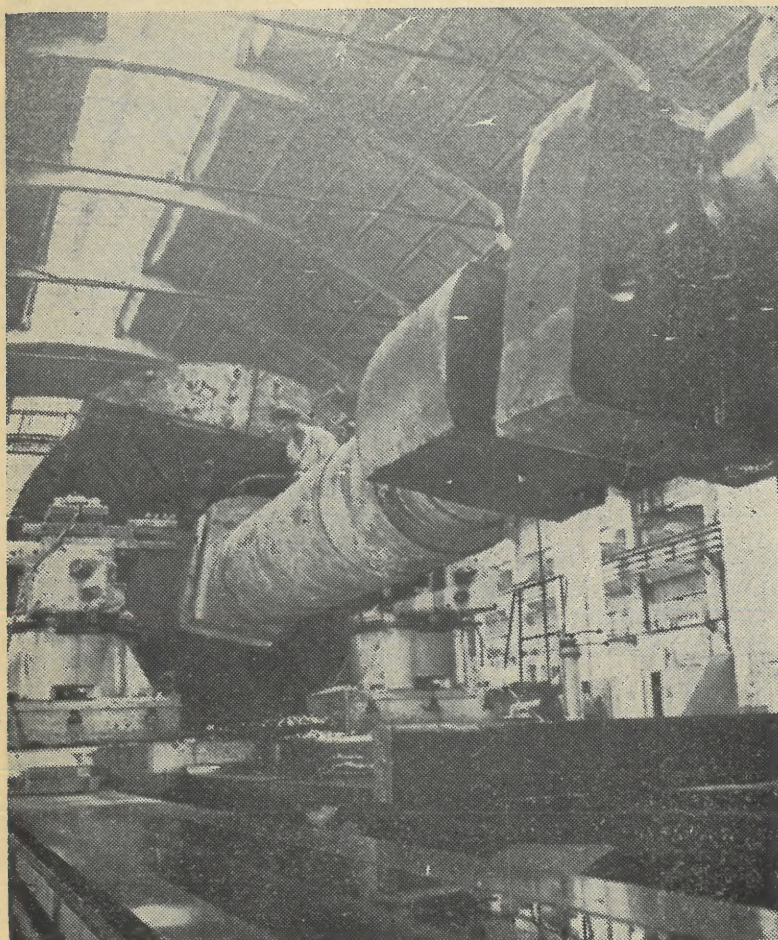
The production of machine tools was important for successfully carrying out the three-major tasks of technical revolution and rapidly developing the country's productive forces as a whole.

In order to fully meet such actual requirements of the socialist economic construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Huichon Machine-tool Factory in February 1971 and gave a highly important teaching on bringing about a new sharp boost in the production of machine tools. He said that a great increase in the production of machine tools would cause a chain reaction to solve knotty problems in all branches of the national economy and pave the way to the successful fulfilment of the three-major tasks of technical revolution and the Six-Year Plan.

The respected and beloved leader energetically guided the workers of Huichon to take the lead in carrying out the Party's policy, saying that the manufac-



Part of the automated Kumsong Tractor Plant



Workers of the Chollima Ryongsong Machine-building Plant bringing about innovations in the production of ordered equipment

was a great miracle.

Thus we topped the production level of machine tools we should reach by the end of the Six-Year Plan in the first years of the plan.

The production of 30,000 machine tools was a great revolution in the development of our engineering industry and an event of great importance in paving the way for the fulfilment of the three-major tasks of technical revolution and the Six-Year Plan; and it rendered it possible to increase important machine-building plants, improve technical equipment in all branches of the national economy and create better repair bases in many fields.

BUILDING UP LARGE MACHINE-PRODUCTION BASES

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to satisfactorily guarantee the production of large machinery and equipment demanded by the mining industry and other different branches of the national economy, large-size machine-building centres must be built up."

During the Six-Year Plan, the expansion of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a metallurgical giant in the northern region, the building of power, chemical and fertilizer plants and huge-scale capital construction projects in the country, and the reconstruction and enlargement of heavy industrial factories and enterprises needed great quantities of machines. To meet this need it was imperative to re-

inforce large machine-production bases and sharply increase their capacity.

In order to carry out such a formidable task for the fulfilment of the three-major tasks of technical revolution and the Six-Year Plan, workers of the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant, the leading ordered-equipment production centre on the east coast, turned out as one man in the machine-tool multiplying movement with such a high spirit as they had displayed in manufacturing the 8-metre turning lathe, the 3,000-ton press, the 6,000-ton press and other large machine tools with an intense loyalty to the great leader and the glorious Party.

During the plan, they produced by themselves more than 250 kinds of large-size machine tools and other machines and equipment, including the 18-metre turning lathe, middle-size turning lathes, 20-metre, 15-metre and 10-metre lathes and 400-mm and 220-mm boring machines to keep a proper balance between machines and manufacture ordered equipment more successfully.

They made effective use of a 400-mm planing-boring machine and single-purpose machines to

form a comprehensive processing line and increased their working efficiency 4 to 5 times, fully demonstrating the advantage of the Juche processing method as taught by the great leader.

In order to properly feed materials for processing, they increased the capacity of the steel-casting shop, modernized the casting process and rearranged the machine tools which had been placed irrationally to raise their utilization.

During the plan, they nearly doubled the production capacity of their plant, successfully manufacturing a 120,000-cubic metre-hour centrifugal compressor, the heart of the 1,500-cubic metre blast furnace of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, and other equipment for many ferrous metallurgical industrial factories, equipment for power stations including 50,000-kva hydraulic turbines, and equipment for chemical factories and coal and ore mines.

Other machine-building plants in different parts also reinforced themselves to produce large machines.

The workers of the Rakwon Machine-building Plant, a large mining machine-production centre,

manufactured more than 420 machines of 255 kinds and different sizes including more than 100 middle-size lathes and built a firm material and technical foundation of their plant, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

They went over to the serial production of 4-cubic metre excavators and made 10-cubic metre excavators, mass-produced highly-efficient and high-speed revolving drills, and greatly contributed to introducing large and modern machines in the mining industry. They played an important part in the production of ordered equipment.

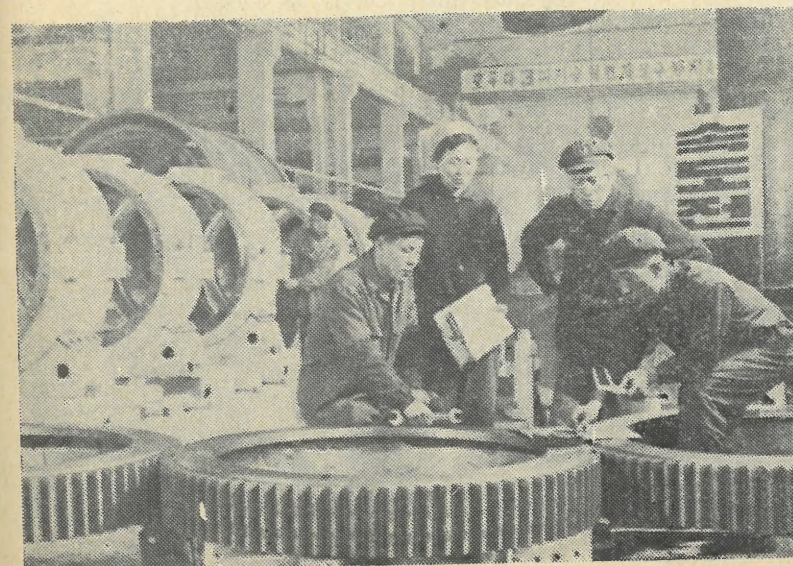
The Kumsong Tractor Plant, a centre of rural technical revolution, turned into a large, modern tractor-producing base with a production capacity 10 times greater than that of the existing one, in a little more than half a year.

Shipyards were strengthened to build 20,000-ton and other large cargo ships. Besides, a number of machine-building factories in different parts of our country were reinforced materially and technically. In this way our Juche independent engineering industry fully displayed its might.

Brighter is the prospect of our machine-building industry. This industry has an honourable task to produce 5,000,000 tons of machines, one of the ten perspective goals of socialist economic construction.

Our machine-building industry will attain greater successes in the new year in the struggle to build new heavy machine factories and steadily expand and reinforce machine-production centres.

Kim Mun Song



Workers of the May 10 Factory discussing how to produce larger quantities of highly-efficient machines

Iron Ore-producing Centres Prepare for Big Leap Forward in the New Year

Recent years witnessed a marked increase in our iron production capacity including the construction of a large blast furnace at the Kim Chaek Iron Works.

According to the Party's policy of giving definite precedence to the mining industry, unprecedented innovations are taking place also in our iron-ore production.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If we are to dig and process large quantities of ores, the mining industry must use large and high-speed equipment and diversify the transport."

Upholding the great leader's teaching, iron-ore producers actively introduced large machines and equipment and modernized production processes, pushing ahead vigorously with the large-scale reconstruction and enlargement of iron ore-producing centres.

In recent years the iron ore-producing centres throughout the country actively introduced large and high-speed mining machines and equipment, means of transport and crushers and dressing machines and equipment, gave definite priority to earth-scraping and tunnelling, and sharply boosted up their dressing capacity.

During the Six-Year Plan, the Unryul Mine under the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex in the western region increased 4-cubic metre excavators 4 times, 25-ton heavy-duty trucks 3.2 times, revolving drills 5 times and 300-hp bulldozers 4 times.

In particular, the new revolving drill "Rakwon No. 2" produced in the Chollima Rakwon Machine-building Plant makes holes at a high speed at any angle according to the hardness of rocks, increasing the work efficiency 4.5 times.

The mine changed the course of a river over a length of six kilometres to enlarge

the mining field and is giving definite precedence to earth-scraping by introducing advanced technique in blasting. It reinforced heavy-duty and other machine repair and maintenance shops to raise the utilization of mining machines and equipment and manufacture new machines adapted to it for the modernization of production processes.

According to the great leader's teaching on applying cable-ways, conveyers and pipelines to transport in the mining industry and under the energetic guidance of the glorious Party, the Unryul Mine laid a large-size, long-distance belt conveyer, the biggest in our country. It is 4.6 km long and highly automated or remote-controlled. It brought about a great change in transport.

With the operation of the belt conveyer, a grand monument to the era of the Workers' Party, the mine deals with over 7 times as much scraped earth as before.

A dam, 20 metres wide, above 6 metres high and more than 1 kilometre long, appeared in the West Sea. It links the land with Nunggum-som Islet.

Vigorous efforts are being made to introduce large and high-speed machines and equipment and various means of transport also in the Musan Mine, the leading iron-ore producer in the northern region of our country, with several thousand million tons of deposits.

The great leader gave highly important teachings on giving priority to iron-ore mining and markedly increasing the production of iron ore to meet a rapidly growing demand for iron, providing on-the-spot guidance to North Hamgyong Province many times.

Upholding his teachings, the Musan miners are stepping up the production of iron

ore, giving a free rein to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity.

In order to satisfy the demand of the Kim Chaek Iron Works for iron ore which greatly increased with the construction of the 1,500-cubic metre big blast furnace, they multiplied large mining machines and equipment and means of transport, newly introduced large compressors and ore-milling machines and laid a 1,000-odd-metre-long belt conveyer to give precedence to earth-scraping and prepare for a vast mining field. They built a new large ore chute and more than doubled the dressing capacity in a brief time. They are now hard at work to complete the new ore-crushing and dressing plants as early as possible to increase their mine's concentration capacity to 10,000,000 tons in the near future.

Our hero-workers have already laid a large-size, long-distance dressed-ore pipeline 98 kilometres long between Musan and Chongjin.

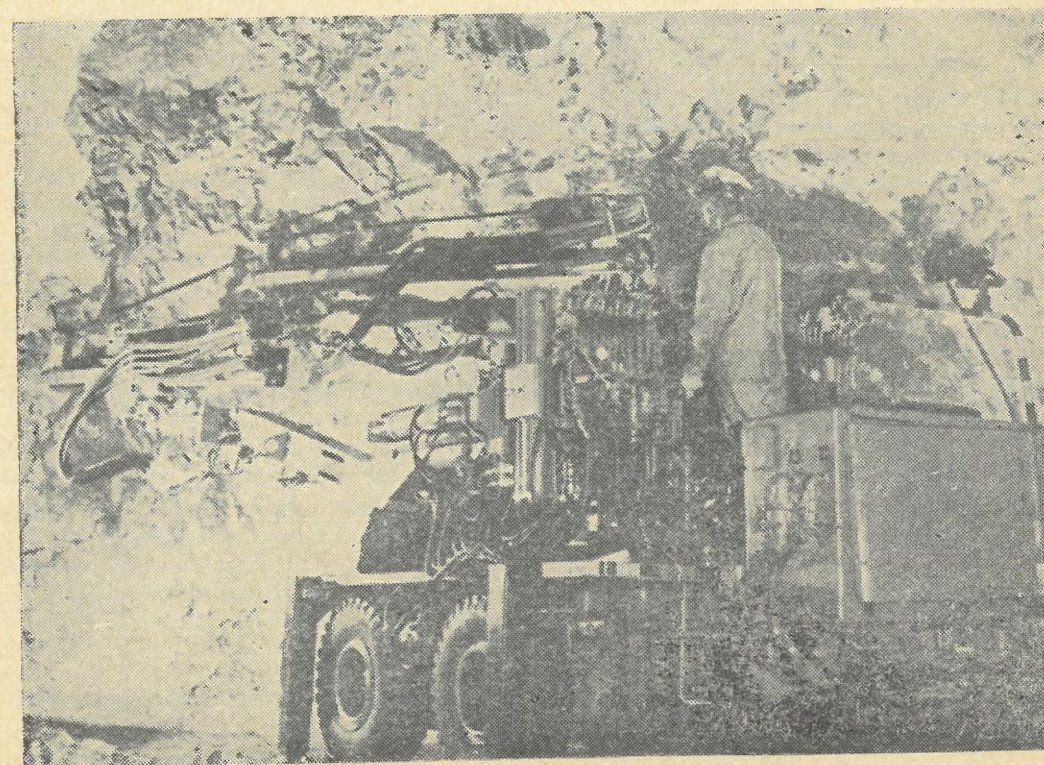
Our workers, technicians and scientists built it with their own technique and with domestic equipment, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. It paved the way to a new important development of the ferrous metallurgical industry by closely linking production with transport and reinforcing the raw-material base of our Juche industry.

According to the great leader's teaching on combining the pipeline transport of iron ore with railway transport, the Musan-Chongjin railway electrification was completed and the railway line will be double-tracked in the future.

Large and high-speed machines and equipment are actively introduced in the pits, too.

Workers of the Tokhyon Mine introduced new-type large jumbos enabling 10 rock drills simultaneously to work and tunnel a mining face 10 metres high, excavators,

High-speed tunnelling in a modernized pit



large-size trucks and 25-ton ore cars in pits. They also introduced large-size vibrating feeders which could treat 3 times as much iron ore as before. Thus they are actively carrying out comprehensive mechanization in their pits with less state investment.

Also in reconstructing and enlarging iron-ore mines, we use large and high-speed machines and equipment and various means of transport, actively introduce mechanization even in secondary production processes, and widely apply advanced techniques to bring about the proportionate development of all production processes—tunnelling, mining and transport—and give full operation to the ore production capacity.

Our workers develop in a big way iron-ore mines with huge deposits of high-quality iron ore by giving definite precedence to geological survey, and increase iron ore-producing centres.

In recent years the development of Tok-song, Sohaeri and many other mines has

been promoted actively to increase mineral-producing centres and meet fully the rapidly growing demand of the national economy for minerals.

Great results made in the production of iron ore during the Six-Year Plan opened up a broad avenue to the steady development of the ferrous metallurgical industry at a high level.

They are a sure guarantee for the successful attainment of the goal of 12,000,000 tons of steel, one of the ten perspective goals of economic construction, set forth by the great leader.

The workers in the mining industry are full of a firm resolve to fulfil their yearly iron-ore production plan with flying colors by waging vigorously the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the Party's revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

Kim Son Mun

"The Juche Idea Is the Most Revolutionary and Scientific Guiding Idea and Perfect Revolutionary Theory"

Report of Lucien-Xavier Michel-Andrianarahinjaka, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the "International Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea," at the Seminar Held in the Capital of Madagascar (Gist)

We know that the great theories which have distinguished themselves in the history of human thought have all their own philosophical principles.

The Juche idea also has its own philosophical theory.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."

Formulating the philosophical theory of Juche, President Kim Il Sung taught, first of all, that man is the master of everything.

This new formulation containing the profound meaning that man solves everything and dominates everything clarifies the position of man in the world.

President Kim Il Sung also defined that man decides everything.

This concept that man is a decisive factor in transforming and developing everything in the world clarifies the role of man in the world.

This new scientific doctrine that man is the master of everything and decides everything was propounded on the basis of a philosophical analysis of man, a social being, active in this actual world.

The fundamental feature of man's existence is not to be bound up in fetters of nature and society but to free himself from them. Man transforms the world purposefully. His activities are dictated and controlled by his ideological consciousness.

Man can be the master of all things and

the fundamental factor which decides everything, because man is an independent being and has ideological consciousness.

The discovery of the philosophical theory of Juche brought about a tremendous change in man's approach to and understanding of the world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"By scientifically enunciating the position and role of man in the world, the Juche idea provides one with the most correct outlook on nature and society and with a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world."

With the discovery of the philosophical theory that man is the master of everything and decides everything, a new perfect revolutionary world outlook called the world outlook of Juche came into being.

The philosophical theory of Juche is a perfect revolutionary world outlook, first of all, because it defends the independence of the working masses.

As you know, the revolutionary character of a world outlook is determined by how fully it reflects the interests of the masses of the working people.

Only the philosophical theory of Juche, which sets it as the supreme task to free the masses of the working people from all manner of exploitation and oppression and enable them to live an independent and creative life, can be a revolutionary world outlook which defends their interests most thoroughly against imperialism, colonialism and racism and exploiters.

This is one of grounds to justify that the philosophical theory of Juche is a perfect revolutionary world outlook which reflects the fundamental demand of our era and the major aspiration of hundreds of millions of the working masses.

The philosophical theory of Juche provides a perfect revolutionary world outlook also because it elucidates the laws of the existence, movement and development of the actual world.

As you know, it is essential for the establishment of a scientific world outlook to clarify how the world exists and develops and what general laws govern its existence and development.

The philosophical theory of Juche does not confine itself to a philosophical understanding that the world consists of material but, further deepening it, expounds the position and role of man in the material world.

Man is the only existence in the actual world that conducts independent and creative activity and nature and society constantly transform and develop in interaction with man.

Therefore, a scientific understanding of the actual world is impossible without clarifying the correlation between world and man.

This shows that the philosophical theory giving a scientific exposition of the position and role of man in the world is a world outlook scientifically reflecting the laws of the existence and development of the actual world.

President Kim Il Sung's discovery of the philosophical theory that man is the master of everything and decides everything is the discovery of a great truth which advanced thinkers had tried to find through their thinking and quest for a long time.

The world outlook of Juche makes the peo-

ple of our era know that they are the master of nature and society and encourages them to strive to build a new society against all manner of subjugation.

Basing himself on the philosophical theory, President Kim Il Sung gave an all-round elucidation of the essence and contents of the Juche idea.

President Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

This proposition giving a classic formulation of the essence of the Juche idea is a brilliant elucidation of the position and role

of the masses of the people in the revolution and construction.

In his school days, President Kim Il Sung criticized participants in the Korean nationalist movement, saying that a few people of the leadership were engrossed in word-play, divorced from the popular masses, and he went among the broad masses of the people and energetically conducted the work to awaken them and rally them.

This course deepened his conviction that if the masses of the ordinary and simple working people are awakened and rise in struggle, they can solve any difficult problems.

The President has adhered to the firm stand that the revolution and construction are an undertaking for the masses of the people and they are a work of the people themselves and, on its basis, propounded the great idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

The masses of the people are direct performers of the revolution and construction and the basic factor deciding their destiny.

This gives a practical conclusion that all problems arising in the revolution and construction should be solved by attaching the greatest importance to the working masses, their master.

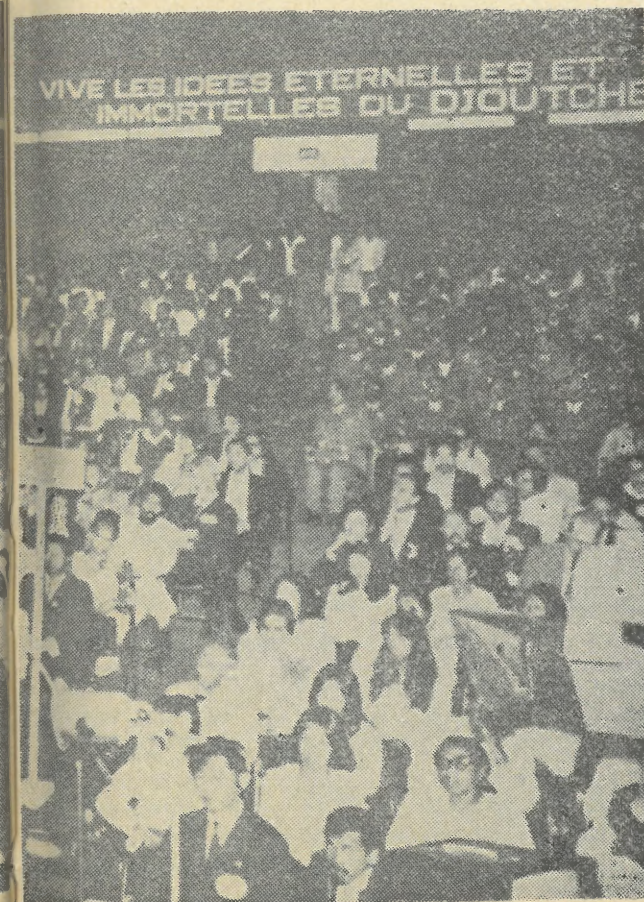
This is the fundamental problem whose solution must be given by the guiding idea of the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea gave a correct answer to this problem of principle by explaining from a new angle the position and role of the masses of the people in the revolution and construction.

The correctness and great significance of the scientific explanation of the position and role of the masses of the people in the revolution and construction are fully proved by the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction in our time.

Today the peoples of the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the rest of the world are waging a dynamic struggle to build a new society and create a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, as a leading force of the time and a main history-maker. This fully proves the importance of the scientific clarification of the position and role of the popular masses.

The "International Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" was held here in the capital of Madagascar



President Kim Il Sung newly defined the requirements of the Juche idea.

President Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea."

What should we give the greatest importance to in understanding and transforming the world? This is the fundamental problem of world outlook.

The world outlook of Juche demands that man be the pivot in explaining everything and all work of transforming nature and society serve to provide man with an independent and creative life.

The idea of attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them is a great idea firmly gripping the hearts of hundreds of millions of people in the world who had been subjected to exploitation and oppression for centuries.

For such viewpoint on and attitude towards the world and man, the Juche idea can grip the hearts of the world people with such a great influence and attraction.

President Kim Il Sung has also taught:

"...the Juche idea demands that everyone make the revolution in his country the focal point of his thinking and revolutionary activity."

It is most important to make revolution well in one's country since struggle to hew out one's own destiny is conducted with a national state as a unit.

This is the true way to fulfil the principal revolutionary duty imposed by the world revolution upon the people of each country.

The demand of the Juche idea that everyone give primary attention to the revolution in his country not only differs from but also completely contradicts with the practice of rejecting internationalist unity and advocating national isolationism.

Because the struggle of the people in each country is a link in the whole chain of the worldwide struggle against imperialism, success in each country's revolution strengthens the international revolutionary forces and increases their might as a whole.

Therefore, it is not contradictory to internationalism but further strengthens it, that the people of each country strive to succeed in revolution in their country.

The demand of the Juche idea that every-

one make the revolution in his country the focal point of his thinking and revolutionary practice is an outstanding idea providing a guarantee making the people of every country successfully discharge both their national and international duties.

The immortal Juche idea, proceeding from its principle that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction, demands that the masses of the people take the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction.

When the popular masses struggle, conscious that they are the master of the revolution and construction, they display a really great strength and perform a miracle.

The question of the fundamental stand and fundamental method to be adopted in remaking nature and society holds an important place in the basic content of the Juche idea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"The Juche idea clearly shows the fundamental stand and methods that have to be maintained by the working masses in the revolution and construction.... The independent stand is the fundamental stand that the working masses must always keep to in the revolution and construction, and the creative stand is the fundamental method that they must employ in the struggle to transform nature and society."

We know that the old revolutionary theories clarified this or that stand and method to be maintained in remaking nature and society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a scientific answer to this question, that is, the independent stand and the creative stand.

The independent stand with independence and self-reliance as its keynote is the fundamental stand the masses of the working people should always maintain in the revolution and construction.

This stand meets most thoroughly the fundamental requirement of the popular masses for independence.

The independent stand makes the masses of the people solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction by their own efforts on the basis of their own judgement and faith. This paves the true way for them to firmly defend independence and become the master of their destiny.

The independent stand also helps the working masses discharge their duty as the master.

Only the independent stand makes it possible to overcome flunkeyism, reflect one's own conviction and mobilize the strength of one's people in the whole course of mapping out lines and policies and carrying them out, so that the popular masses, the master of the revolution, can fulfil their tasks with success.

This is why the independent stand is the fundamental stand to be maintained in transforming nature and society.

The creative stand whose content is to solve all problems by the method of giving full play to the zeal and wisdom of the masses of the people and dealing with them in conformity with the actual conditions of their country is the fundamental method to be employed in transforming nature and society.

Nature and society, the object of human activity, constantly change and countries and nations have different natural and social conditions.

In one's efforts to transform nature and society, therefore, one should always take into account the specific conditions of one's country and the specific realities in which one is active.

The only correct way for everyone to achieve success and victory in the complicated struggle for transforming nature and society is to rely on the people of his country and give full scope to their revolutionary zeal and activity.

The creative stand is a right method which makes it possible to correctly solve all problems arising in transforming nature and society.

The creative stand greatly heightens the role of the masses of the people as the master of the revolution and construction.

This is the very reason why the creative stand should be the fundamental method that the masses of the working people must employ without fail in the struggle to transform nature and society.

With the exposition of the fundamental method to be adhered to in remaking nature and society by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean

people, the old general method based on the movement of material has been deepened and developed into the method of attaching the greatest importance to man.

The Juche idea fathered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung has become the guiding idea of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government, the only guiding compass of all their activity; and it has been thoroughly embodied in all areas of the revolution and construction in Korea and turned into a great material power.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, has taught:

"We can say that the road covered by the Korean revolution was a course of the overall embodiment of the Juche idea in all spheres of social life."

Under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have turned their country, once a backward colonial agrarian state, into a socialist power with complete political sovereignty, powerful independent national economy, strong self-defence capacity and brilliant national culture by splendidly embodying the Juche idea in all areas of the revolution and construction.

As proved by the successes of the Korean people in the revolution and construction and by the course of the development of the world revolutionary struggle waged under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the Juche idea is the most revolutionary and scientific guiding idea that fully conforms with the common aspiration and desire of mankind advocating independence and the most correct guiding compass that guarantees the victory of the revolution in each country and the victory of the world revolution.

The Juche idea is a perfect revolutionary theory which gives comprehensive answers to all questions arising in the world revolution, such as the struggle of the peoples of all countries of the world, which are at different stages of development, for national liberation and class liberation and the building of a new society.

Brilliant Fruition of Our Juche Farming Methods



The Kaechon county of South Pyongan Province in an in-between area did farming full well last year and reaped the richest harvest ever since the birth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

All the coop farms in this county saw an increase of 800 kg to 1,500 kg in their *per-chongbo* yield of maize over the previous year and a signal growth in their output of rice and bean.

Last year also witnessed a rich harvest of fruit, meat, vegetables and cocoon.

Last year the per-farm household income of the county increased by 20 per cent in grain and by 15 per cent in money as against the previous year.

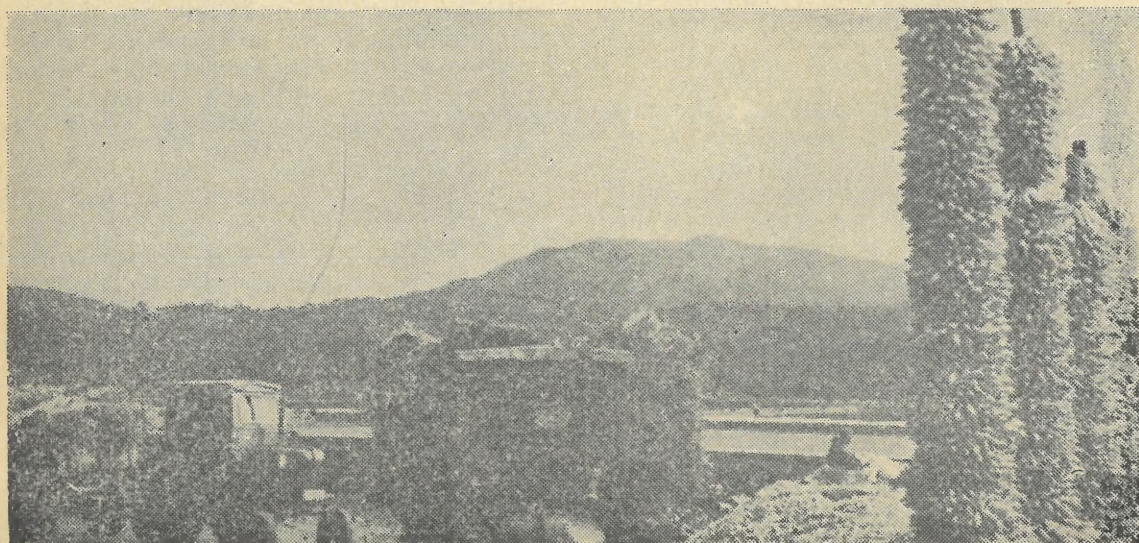
The brilliant success of this county in agri-

cultural production is entirely due to the wise guidance of the great leader and his great solicitude; and it convincingly demonstrates once again the unquestionable advantages of our socialist agricultural system established by him and its indestructible vitality.

Despite the claims of a busy life in guiding state cares, the great leader visited the Kaechon county scores of times and discussed farm work with agricultural functionaries and farmers in the county, giving them fresh strength and courage, showing great love for them and expressing his trust in them.

At the Kaechon county Party conference held in February 1956 under his guidance, the fatherly leader gave an honourable task of greatly widening the area under maize to

Well-ripe cereals are gathered in in good time without loss



suit the specific conditions of the county. And he energetically guided the county people to bring about a great change in maize farming.

Under the blazing sun, or rain or snow, he visited coop farms in this county, and explained the merits of the humus-potted maize seedlings to the farmers and taught them how to apply fertilizers to maize, and clarified scientific and technical problems arising from the distribution of varieties and carefully guided them to solve the problems properly.

The fatherly leader gave his on-the-spot guidance to this county in early March and at the end of June last year. He visited the Ryongjin, Oeso and Pobu coop farms of the county in mid-September and looked round the fields tended with utmost care to be faithful to him. And he was very much satisfied with the good conditions of maize and other crops and highly praised the farmers, saying that the Kaechon county was leading the country in maize farming.

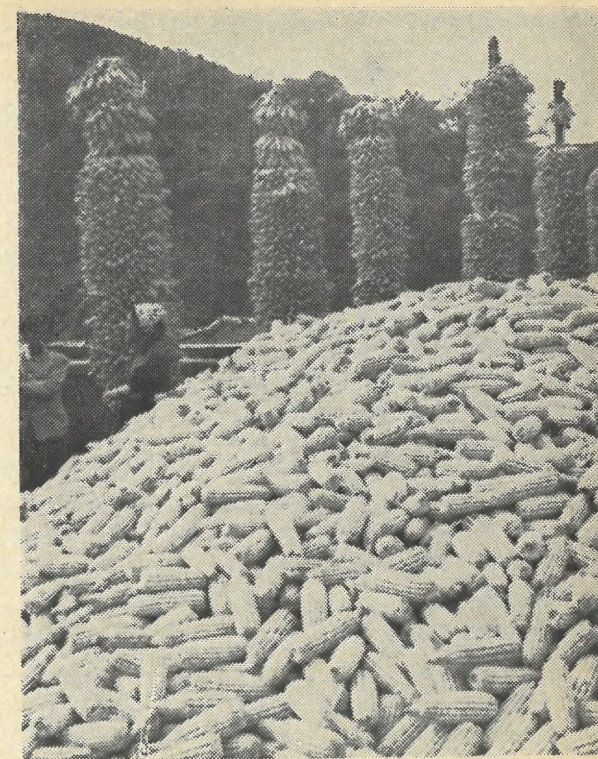
As a matter of fact, the Kaechon people did farming so well that they were highly praised by the great leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The agricultural front still remains one of our major fronts. Since unfavourable natural and climatic conditions continue and the world's food situation is becoming more and more acute, we must keep devoting great efforts to the development of agriculture."

The agricultural working people of this county strove to do all farm work substantially in due season as required by the Juche farming methods created by the great leader, regarding it as a great honour and pride to bear the responsibility for the production of grain before the country.

They turned scores of *chongbo* of fields on the mountain slope into terraced fields in a



The Ryongjin Coop Farm in Kaechon county has reaped a bumper crop of maize by doing farming well as demanded by the Juche farming methods

short time in winter through a strenuous struggle.

In the biting winter cold, the coop farmers and tractor drivers, united as one, strove to improve land, carpeting rice fields with humus soil.

At the same time, they made full preparations for planting humus-potted maize seedlings in all fields, producing a lot of humus soil.

They displayed such high revolutionary zeal and creative activity not only in the preparations for last year's farming but also in sowing and transplanting rice and humus-potted maize seedlings and qualitatively carried out all farming operations in good time.

All the coop farms in the county distributed varieties of crops on the principle of the right crop on the right soil.

They correctly defined the number of plants per *pyong* and distributed early-ripening and high-yielding strains to suit the natural and climatic conditions of the county which differ in valleys and mountains and flat areas.

Drawing on the experiences gained in the use of chemical fertilizers in 1975, they established more thoroughly a scientific fertilizing system and properly applied various fertilizers in good time in keeping with the nature of the soil and the biological features of crops. And they weeded fields more often than in previous years and tended the fields as carefully as they do flower gardens.

Last year, the cold front seriously affected the farming of our country, too. The spring temperature was unusually low, a long spell of dry weather came in spring and summer and there were downpours and heavy rain and a strong wind.

However, this county, like all other counties of the country, reaped the richest-ever harvest by fully meeting the requirements of the Juche farming methods created by the great leader.

Plains and valleys yielded bountiful crops. The per-*chongbo* yield of maize increased by more than 3 tons on an average in the new terraced fields and by 2.5 tons in the fields protected from the cold and damp.



Not resting on their laurels, the agricultural working people of the county are now making full preparations for this year's farming, setting themselves a higher goal.

Last summer they prepared 80 per cent of manure needed for this year's farming through a vigorous mass movement for mowing and are striving to produce humus soil.

Upholding the decision of the October 1976 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, they are now working hard to lay a firm material base to attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain ahead of the set time according to the five-point policy of nature-remaking advanced by the great leader—rounding off the irrigation of non-paddy fields, undertaking land adjustment and land amelioration, building terraced fields, carrying out afforestation and water conservancy to prevent the damages by downpour and reclaiming the tideland.

The Kaechon people, who have admirably carried out the honourable tasks given by the fatherly leader in each period of revolutionary development, are full of a firm determination to bring about a new leap forward in grain production this year, too, by fully meeting the demands of the Juche farming methods, vigorously waging the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

Kim Mun Ho

Continuators of Revolution

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“Only when the new, rising generation takes over the revolution can it be carried forward and our sacred revolutionary cause be accomplished.”

Li Man Su and his younger brother we introduce here are Juche-type young men to the core, who, true to the teaching of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, faithfully work at an iron works—which the great leader called Height 1211 in socialist construction and in which their father worked.

FATHER TELLS

One day in February 1973, a young man in uniform came to the blast furnace workshop of the Hwanghae Iron Works. His uniform still clearly revealed where his shoulder straps had been.

Smelters and functionaries of the workshop warmly received him like their real brother they met after long separation, crying “Dear Man Su, you’re welcome, welcome!”

That day, when Li Man Su changed into a smelter’s suit and stood in front of blast furnace No. 1 his father had not left until he breathed his last, his heart beat

violently with excitement and emotion.

His father Li In Gun was a celebrated Merited Smelter who had worked with the blast furnace for life.

After the country’s liberation, he rehabilitated the blast furnace destroyed by the Japs in two years and attended the furnace-tapping ceremony held in the presence of the fatherly leader; in the hard days of the war he guarded the furnace at the risk of his life; and in the postwar period he worked to the best of his ability to restore the furnace.

Several years ago he lay in his sickbed. Thought of leaving the furnace he had tended with utmost care for life pained him more than his disease. So, whenever his work-team mates came to the hospital to see him, he asked them in detail about the conditions of the furnace and urged them to leave the hospital right away, saying that they should think of taking good care of the furnace if they had time to call on him in hospital.

One day, his eldest son Man Su serving the army came to the hospital. It was a great surprise to him.

“Why, what happened to you! You’ve left your post for a private affair!...”

He gave his son a good scold-

ing.

But he felt very grateful to the fatherly leader for having raised his son to be a strong pillar of the state.

“Man Su, as you are here, I might as well tell you...,” started he and told a story to his son.

He found a job after a long hunt at 15. Working with the blast furnace, he was whipped and boot-ed by Japs and suffered from poverty. His lot was a hard one before liberation. Maltreatment and insult were all he underwent.

“Only after liberation I came to live a real human life worthy of the name. Man Su, I can never forget the day I met the fatherly leader for the first time!

“On December 3, 1947 we tapped the first molten charge out of blast furnace No. 1 in the presence of the fatherly leader. The Japs had said that we could not restore it in ten years.

“That day the fatherly leader looked at us tapping out the first molten charge with great satisfaction and warmly grasped our hands, saying, ‘Look! What fine workers these are!’ Suddenly his face clouded when he took my hands. He saw my hands covered all over with scars from burns and wounds inflicted by overseers with their whips in the years under Japanese imperialist rule. Out of

deep compassion, he touched the scars on the hands over and over again and asked me about the size of our family and our living conditions in a kindly tone. I burst into tears, unable to choke down tears any longer. After a short silence, he held up our hands high and said that we were the master of the blast furnace, the master of the country, and that we were the most precious treasure as pillars of the state. This was a manifestation of his boundless love for and deep faith in us...."

His voice was choked with emotion.

After a while, he went on with a serious look:

"Twenty years have gone since then. But I could not repay his love and favour. Though, the fatherly leader even conferred the

title of Merited Smelter on me. I can never pay back his favours, I believe now.

"Man Su, I earnestly ask you to succeed me after your discharge from the army and be faithful to the great leader as a smelter at the blast furnace."

"Yes, I see." Man Su read his father's heart.

He felt a lump in his throat.

Two years later Man Su came to work with the blast furnace in place of his father after his discharge from the army.

He pledged himself: "Dear fatherly leader, your soldier, Li Man Su, has come to Height 1211 in socialist construction. I will succeed my father as a smelter and be faithful to you to complete the Juche revolutionary cause."

LOYAL HEARTS

Man Su began to grow up to be a fine smelter. He was brave and enterprising. He was active in every work.

He showed unusual zeal in his study to acquire technical skill as soon as possible.

Soon after he set to work as a smelter, he volunteered to operate the mud gun. Though, as he was not skilful, he created a difficulty in shortening the heating time. He felt a strong prick of conscience. That day he did not go home.

The next day, the workers on daytime shifts were surprised to see him. He had not left the mud gun for two shifts to learn to operate it.

"Comrade Man Su, let's learn together to become fine smelters," encouraged the Party cell secretary.

Actively helped by the collective, Man Su learned more energetically to work and became a skilled worker.

He entered the higher metallurgical school to be a technician, and worked in the daytime and went to school in the evening.

His painstaking efforts bore a fine fruit. He soon became a good smelter.

Man Su was not the only family member who had such a loyal heart.

Li Man Su (second from right), who has taken over his father's revolutionary post, sums up the first fruitful work of the New Year with joy

Li Man Su's happy family

After his father's death, his mother volunteered to operate the pumps of blast furnace No. 1. His younger brother Chang Su became a smelter at the twice Chollima steel workshop after his graduation from the senior middle school. His younger sister Ok Sun graduated from the teachers' training school and stood on the platform to bring up the rising generation to be future steelmakers.

Sometime ago there was a hot battle for the reconstruction and enlargement of open-hearth furnace No. 5 at the steel workshop where Chang Su worked.

All the family were unanimous in thinking of carrying joy into the fatherly leader's heart by contributing to completing the big project as early as possible to bring about a new substantial boost in steel production.

Chang Su undertook the most difficult and important task for the project, giving full scope to his youthful vigour and wisdom. His mother and Man Su rendered patriotic labour services for the project after their day's work, with a loyal heart. Ok Sun took school children to the work site after class work to conduct agitation to encourage the workers to greater labour feats and lent a helping hand to them.

When the whole family worked together for the worthy project, mother felt a boundless joy and pride and inexhaustible strength

welled up in her.

True as ever to the great leader's teaching, today Li Man Su keeps to Height 1211 in socialist construction.

The blast furnace his father worked with has been modernized.

Under the wise guidance and deep concern of the fatherly leader and the Party centre, its operation is directed by industrial televisions and wireless and wire communication apparatuses and is being automated and remote-controlled.

It produces much more iron than when his father worked.



Well aware that he cannot keep to his honourable post without rich experience and deep scientific and technical know-how, he studied hard while working and became a fine assistant metallurgist. He is now attending the Songrim Technical College, a part-time higher educational institution.

Height 1211 in socialist construction, the steel height, is firmly defended by such people who are growing up to be Juche-type revolutionists boundlessly faithful to the fatherly leader.

Tong Chang Hwai



The Only Correct Fundamental Principle for Korea's Reunification

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"There may be various ways and means for accomplishing the reunification of our country. But, whatever its specific way or means, the reunification of the country must always be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves; it can never be otherwise." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, pp. 416-17.)

The independent principle of reunifying Korea by the Koreans themselves without any outside interference is an application of the great Juche idea to the settlement of the reunification question; and it is a fundamental principle for achieving Korea's reunification in keeping with the interests and desire of the Korean people.

Korea belongs to her people and so the Korean people should settle their country's reunification problem responsibly as its master.

The question of our country's reunification is essentially to regain the territory and population from the foreign imperialists and establish national sovereignty throughout Korea. So it is a completely internal affair of our people.

In order to exercise their rights as the master and perform their duty and role as such, our people should firmly maintain the principle of independence in the solution of the national reunification question.

Independence is vital to man and it is a sacred right of a nation and the practical basis of a sovereign state.

An internal affair of a nation, no matter what its content and character, is a problem of the right of self-determination of a given

nation which does not allow any outside interference. It is a sacred right of all nations to solve their own internal affairs independently.

Accordingly, the national reunification question, an internal affair of our nation, should be settled independently by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

It is insignificant to speak of freedom and liberation, national sovereignty and independent development apart from independence.

Only by maintaining independence all problems can be settled in line with the will and interests of a people.

Korea's genuine reunification is impossible without representing our people's will and interests. Our people's will and interests can be represented fully in the settlement of the reunification question only when independence is firmly maintained and all sorts of foreign interference and pressure are eliminated.

Outside interference and dependence on foreign forces in the solution of the reunification question mean a violation of our people's national sovereignty and only bring not reunification but permanent national split.

The Korean people are fully able to independently settle the national reunification question, their internal affair.

The decisive factor in the successful settlement of all problems is the internal forces of a given country.

The national reunification question, our national task, can also be settled by our people themselves. No one but Koreans can

solve the internal problem of our nation and no foreigners can make a gift of national reunification.

Ours is a resourceful nation who has repelled the incessant invasions of the foreign aggressors over a long historical period and upheld its dignity, and developed the national economy and culture by its industrious labour.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people successfully carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in the northern half of the Republic, and have stepped up socialist construction and laid a solid groundwork for the country's complete reunification and independence, prosperity and development.

Since liberation the south Korean people, part of our wise nation, have unendingly waged a just, patriotic struggle against foreign aggression and the traitorous acts of the puppet clique and for the democratization of society and national reunification.

All this shows that our people are fully capable of reunifying their country independently and wise enough to do so.

The principle of independence is an absolutely just, only correct fundamental principle for national reunification which makes it possible to settle the national reunification question by our people themselves and a sure guarantee for the country's complete reunification and independence and national prosperity.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have constantly followed the principle of independence in the struggle for the country's reunification, an earnest national desire.

The North-South Joint Statement which provided for settling the country's reunification question independently without dependence on foreign forces or outside interference and the resolution adopted by the 30th UN General Assembly session on promot-

ing Korea's independent, peaceful reunification in accordance with the principles of the joint statement are a brilliant fruition of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for independent, peaceful reunification.

The main obstacle to Korea's independent, peaceful reunification is the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism, the chief foreign force, and its shameless interference in Korea's internal affairs.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have clung to the sleeves of the foreign forces, seeking not the country's independent reunification but permanent national split against the demands of the time and the people's desire, at the dictates of US imperialism. Under the pretext of "building up national strength for prevailing over communism", they are thoughtlessly bringing into south Korea more aggression troops of US imperialism and foreign monopoly capital in a desperate attempt to save their skin with the backing of foreign forces.

In order to carry into effect the principle of independence in the settlement of the national reunification question, it is imperative to make the US imperialist aggression troops withdraw from south Korea and overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are bartering away the country and the nation for their wealth and prosperity, clinging to their sleeves.

As long as foreign imperialist aggression troops stay in a country, the people can never be free and maintain their national sovereignty.

There is no ground whatsoever for the US imperialist aggression troops to remain in south Korea. US imperialism should not interfere any longer in the internal affairs of our country but quit south Korea without delay according to the UN resolution.

Today the people of the whole world loving justice and truth extend an unreserved

(Continued on page 48)

"Korea Is the Happiest Home of the New, Rising Generation"

Under the tender care of the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, our youth live the most valuable and worthwhile life and take an active part in the socialist revolution and the work of construction as dependable successors to the revolution.

That is why all foreign friends visiting our country envy our youth their glory, happiness and successes, expressing their admiration.

* * *

Marcos Lopes Bera, head of the Cuban junior gymnastics performers' team which came to our country, said:

"It is quite natural that the Korean youth should regard it as their greatest happiness and highest honour to have the great Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader.

"We Cuban youth quite envy the youth firmly armed with the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean youth living in an age of great prosperity, an age of national development."

Randa Bassem, member of the delegation of the "Committee for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Ideas" of the Palestinian women in Egypt who attended the Sixth Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said:

"From the living reality here in the land of morning calm, Chollima Korea, I learned what true happiness means and what is the most valuable honour.

"On the faces of the Korean youth and people who are fighting under the brilliant leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the most

outstanding leader born of mankind, I could read such a sense of happiness and honour as has never been expressed in any predecessors' writings or songs....

"Korean youth, though my home is Palestine far away from Korea, I was born again here in Korea, the cradleland of the Juche idea. My dear Marshal clasped my hand and I was the very envy of other youth delegates from all over the world. They even gripped my hand.

"I should like to boast to the world: 'I am a lucky girl who had the highest honour in the world!'"

Chairman of the "Committee for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Ideas and Works" in Beirut remarked:

"I knew better that the Korean people unboundedly and wholeheartedly respect and love Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant leader. His warm love and solicitude for the entire people and youth and students and their boundless respect for and loyalty to him—this is the source of strength for Korea."

Head of the Hungarian trade union delegation who visited our country said:

"Korea is the happiest home of the new, rising generation. In other words, it is the great bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung."

The delegation of the Youth Organization of the National Liberation Front of Algeria noted:

"We youth delegation paid a deep attention, above all, to the life and activities of the Korean youth and children. In a word, the Korean youth and children are very happy.

"All of them are educated.... Factory colleges and developed correspondence courses, a part-

time educational system, provide those people who take up jobs at factories after finishing compulsory education and other people with ample opportunities for study.

"Korea is a country full of fresh vigor. Tenacity, self-sacrificing spirit and modesty are what we should learn from her.

"We have visited many countries with different social systems, but we have never seen such a real socialist system full of fresh vigor and life as that in Korea."

Yukio Sato, chief of the youth measure department of Fukushima prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, said:

"The youth activities in the Republic are to arm the youth with the President's Juche idea and help them to fulfil their duty as the true masters of society, as revolutionary fighters.

"The Korean youth are living happily under the care of the great leader....

"I was deeply impressed by the Korean youth who, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's instructions, are devotedly striving to implement them, and I envy them."

Anzello Oliba, ex-Chairman of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, who attended the Sixth Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said:

"The Korean youth are advancing confidently in the van of the anti-imperialist youth the world over, upholding the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

"We extend our active support to the struggle of the Korean people and youth, because they are taking the lead in the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle."



The respected and beloved leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG guiding the general membership meeting of the Party cell at the casting shop of the Rakwon Machine-building Plant

(June 21, 1952)

Producers of Large Excavators

—at the Chollima Rakwon Machine-building Plant—

Workers of the Chollima youth excavator-assembling shop step up the production of large excavators, upholding the five-point policy of nature-re-making put forth by the great leader



Workers of the general machine shop are bringing about innovations in production



Workers conduct technical study quite often at their work site to improve their technical skill



Fine mechanics are also talented artists

Happy Weavers of the Sariwon Textile Mill



Reelers make innovation after innovation, helping and leading each other forward



Weavers at their rest home

Kindergarten and nursery look after weavers' children



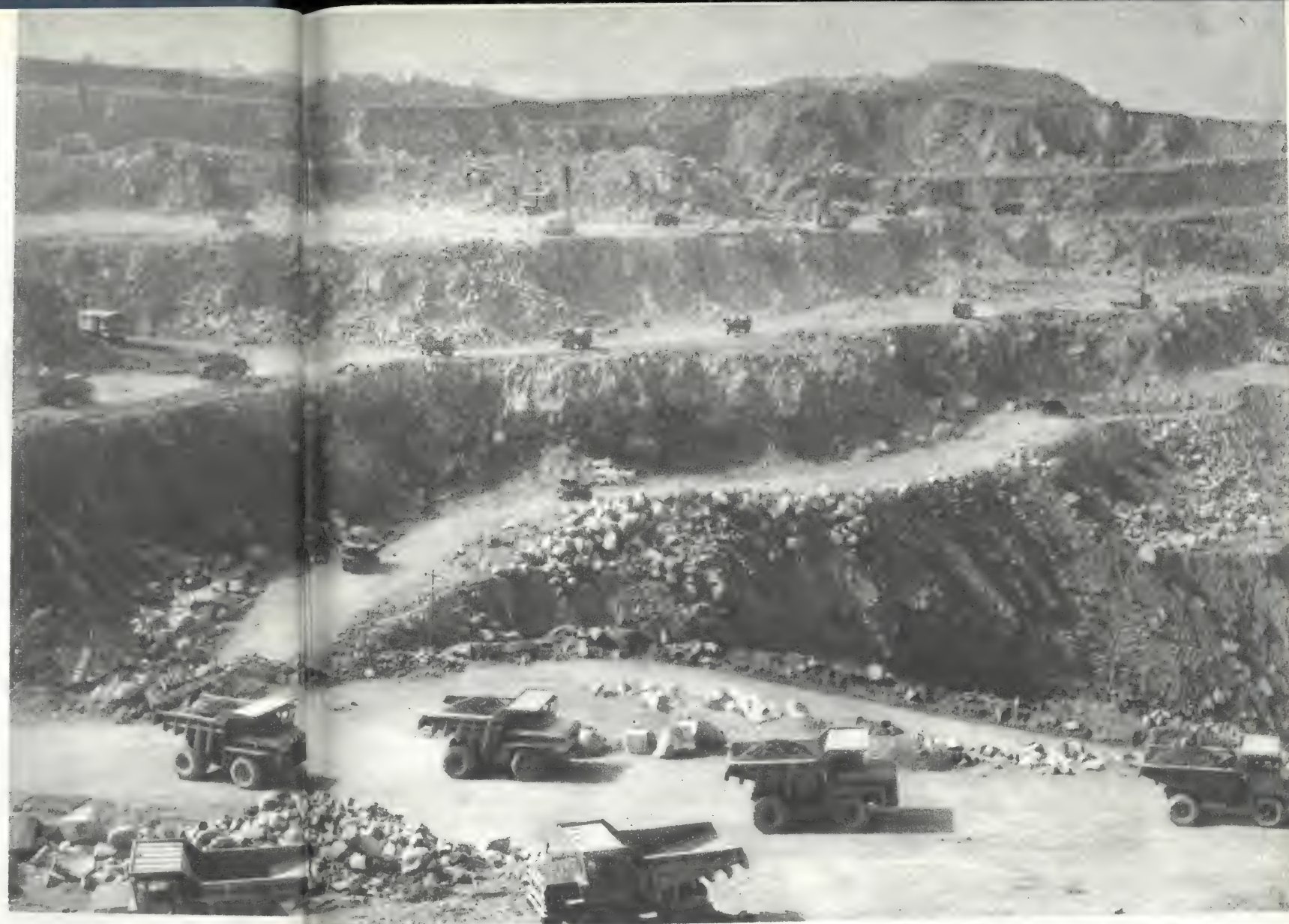
Weavers resolve to attain good results in the first work of the new year for national reunification



Weavers regularly undergo medical examination at their work place, too

More Iron Ore in the New Year

—at the Unryul Mine under the Hwanghae
Iron and Steel Complex —



Part of the opencut seething
with innovations

Technicians discuss how to de-
velop a new mining field





The joy of miners
after the overful-
filment of their
daily plan as-
signments

Iron ore flows incessantly to the
iron works



Scraped earth carried by the
large-size, long-distance belt
conveyer dams up the sea



People's Hospital Named after Kim Hyong Jik

If you go some 160 kilometres down the Amnok-gang River from Hyesan, the capital of Ryanggang Province in the northern section of our country, you will find yourself at historic Popyong.

The area around Popyong is a historic place where Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, conducted revolutionary activities in the early 1920s.

A big modern hospital has sprung up recently at Popyong, the seat of Huchang county. This people's hospital was named after Kim Hyong Jik, in reflection of our people's unanimous desire to convey to posterity forever the immortal revolutionary exploits and noble spirit of Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the Korean anti-Japanese, national-liberation movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should build more hospitals, increase the number of medical workers and produce and supply more medicines and medical instruments of various kinds to further improve both preventive and curative medical care for the working people."

Under the profound concern of the fatherly leader, this hospital was built and is provided with good preventive and curative condi-

tions and the latest medical instruments.

The hospital has the "Hall of Kim Hyong Jik's Medical Practice" arranged with utmost care.

The hall is dedicated to the display of precious historical materials showing that Kim Hyong Jik treated patients with all his heart, while carrying on revolutionary struggle.

Undaunted by trials, Kim Hyong Jik strove to pioneer the new path of the proletarian revolution with a noble aim of national liberation.

Practising medicine on the surface, he energetically organized and guided the Korean anti-Japanese, national-liberation movement and at the same time, treated many revolutionary comrades and patients in all sincerity everywhere he went.

Though he lived a very hard life, he treated poor patients in his house for days or a month. After their recovery he did not take anything for medicines from them but even gave them travel expenses. He did this many times.

When patients were going to pay for treatment after their complete cure, he used to say that he practised medicine not to make money and the conscientious medical practitioner felt it his greatest happiness to save the life of the poor stateless Koreans and that if they wanted to pay for treatment, they should do so after the country's independence.

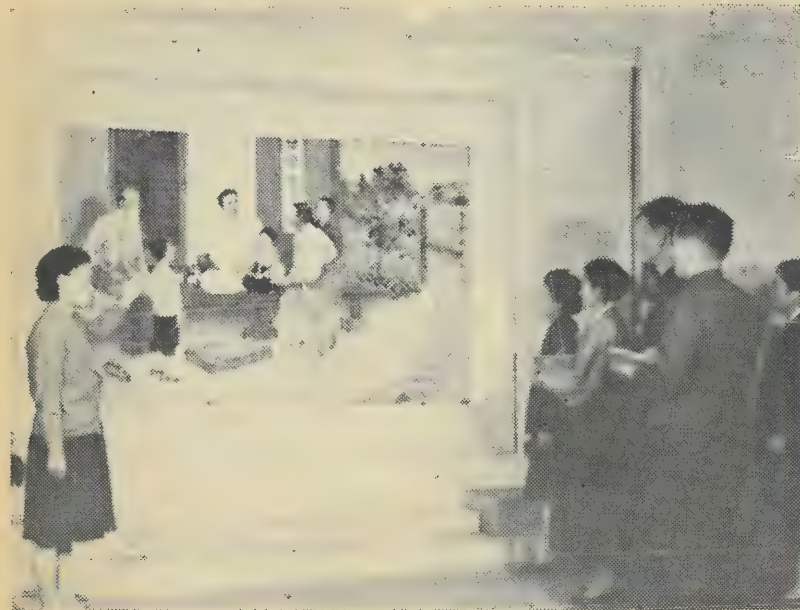
For patients in serious conditions, he readily walked scores of *ri* even at night in spite of danger involved.

The hall exhibits memoirs on his high healing art and his boundless love for people written by those who got kind medical care from him.

It also keeps on display materials on a great variety



Part of the people's hospital
named after Kim Hyong Jik



Medical workers study the noble moral qualities of Kim Hyong Jik at the "Hall of Kim Hyong Jik's Medical Practice"

Kim Hyong Jik and *ri* people's hospitals and scores of clinics. There is a doctor for every 300 population.

Many people could not take a dose of medicine and have their diseases diagnosed even when they were seriously ill, and they died at the door of the hospital in the pre-liberation years, because they had no money.

But today our people get completely free medical care, not paying a single penny for medicines.

A more worthwhile and happier future is in store for our people under the deep and warm solicitude and care of the great leader who values people above everything in the world and spares nothing for their health.

Kwon O Sik

Upholding the prophylactic medical policy of our Party, medical workers carry on an active health propaganda among the population in the sections under their care



of traditional Korean remedies and popular remedies and precious medicines and drugs widely applied by him for the treatment of patients.

Kim Hyong Jik devoted himself wholly to the revolutionary cause with an unbounded love for people and noble virtue. In order to tell his lofty spirit from generation to generation, a people's hospital was built at Po-pyong and named after him.

This hospital contributes greatly to the prevention and cure of diseases and the promotion of people's health.

It has pediatrics, maternity, internal treatment, surgical, mouth cavity, eye, ear and nose, skin, traditional Korean medicine and special departments.

It has many Korean traditional medicine departments. It organically combines Korean traditional medicine with modern medicine and cures various diseases.

It boasts of a comprehensive diagnosis room equipped with precise and scientific instruments, various labs, physical treatment rooms, X-ray and blood transfusion departments, and a pharmacy. It has more than 200 beds. Each room of the ward is bright and comfortable and has two to three beds.

The staff of the hospital learn noble human love and lofty moral qualities and devoted service to patients from Kim Hyong Jik and treat patients in all sincerity as he did.

Though the population is not large, this mountainous Huchang county has the big modern people's hospital named after

"Let Me See Father Marshal KIM IL SUNG" (1)

--A Story about a Little South Korean Girl Sold Off to France--

Our people suffer untold misfortunes and pains from the country's split by the US imperialists and their stooges. And every day they keenly feel the necessity of the earliest possible end to the intolerable national tragedy.

Talking, on November 6, 1975, with Japanese scholars on a visit to our country, the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Sometime ago, when I went to Algeria, I learned that a French woman had bought a little south Korean girl to foster her. She has grown up now to think of things for herself. She heard that President Kim Il Sung was coming from Korea, and said to her foster mother that she would meet me. The French woman told her that she, a mere little girl, could not meet President Kim Il Sung, because I would have no time to see her on account of a busy schedule and the Algerian government would not allow, and so she had better call at the Korean embassy later.... I suffered a bitter pain from the fact that children of our nation are sold to different parts of the world to live in strangers' houses.

"A large number of Korean children have been sold to France, Italy, Sweden, Denmark and many other European countries. The south Korean hooligans should be blamed for such national misery. This is just what the traitors to the nation do."

The fatherly leader feels it bitter that a large number of children of our nation are sold to different parts of the world to suffer all manner of humiliation and maltreatment. You, our readers, will rap indignantly the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for bartering away the country and the nation and feel the crying need of an immediate end to the

tragic split of our nation.

UNDER THE MARSEILLES SKY

One day in July 1974, we, doctors of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, working at the Thenia hospital a little away from Algiers, the capital of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, happened to see a little strange Korean girl standing alone looking at children of the Korean embassy staff playing in the court of the hospital.

At first we thought that she was a daughter of one of our new embassy staff members. But she was a little different. Out of curiosity, we asked children of our embassy staff about her but none of them knew her.

The haggard-faced girl had a long neck and braided hair. She looked 11 years old.

We wondered who she was.

Our doctor Chon who was in charge of the female inpatients went up to her and asked: "Little dear, who are you?"

"..."

"Where is your mother?"

The little girl only looked hard at him, winking her black eyes, and did not answer.

At first the doctor thought that she could not hear. In reality she could not speak Korean.

The doctor kindly asked in French if she was a Korean.

Suddenly the girl made a long face and began to sob. She dropped her small head and went away.

The doctor felt a lump in his throat.

She was small for her age. Her shoulder was slender and her face was pale and gloomy....

Looking sympathetically at her back, the doctor was gripped by an unpleasant foreboding that she was from south Korea.

He was right.

She was a poor south Korean girl who had been sold to far-off France as a victim of the traitorous human trade of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are bartering away even children as lifelong slaves for a few dollars.

That day we, doctors, called on her foster mother. She was a French woman named Bol, who was teaching at the nurses' training school attached to the Thenia hospital.

We heard from her the horrid tragic story about the little girl from cursed south Korea.

One summer day in 1964, an airplane carrying south Korean children alighted on Marseilles, a port city of France.

Back in the mid-16th century its port was alive with slave ships carrying African Negroes.

Hundreds of years later, in the mid-20th century, when human civilization has highly developed and people claim human dignity more strongly, when the clink of shackles binding the Negro-slaves has long gone with the current of history, the traitors to the nation in south Korea, the present-day slave traders, made again the sky over the port city ring with heart-rending cries of helpless little slaves.

They were part of 556 south Korean children sold by the slave traders to the United States, France, Sweden and West Germany.

On a market they were surrounded suffocatingly with merchants and burst into crying for fear.

The "South Korean Branch of the Holt Children's Welfare Society" handed these children to "Teredjom," a slave-trade firm in France. They were all under four years of age.

The little bigger ones were bound hand in twos with nylon strings lest they should run away and one or two-year olds were in baskets or square boxes like birds in cage.

Each of them had a trademark-like card mentioning its age, weight and health.

At the miserable sight, some women clacked their tongue and the old women turned their face, crossing themselves.

But, those who saw in them their future servants, nursemaids or gatekeepers tried to make a better bargain, looking at these

speaking "goods" with a greedy eye.

The little girl, the foster girl of the French woman Bol, was sold to a French woman on the slave market that day.

Then she was one year old and could speak nothing but the word "ma." She was born in Mapo ward, Seoul, south Korea.

The French woman who bought her lived next door to Bol. Changing clothes to the little girl, she found in her old clothes a note bearing her name, "Yun Son Ya," which was written neatly.

Son Ya's mother must have done so in tears out of her earnest desire to let people call her name properly even in a far-off alien land, forcing her little daughter, who could not speak and whom she could never see again after separation, off her breast. It must have been the last love her mother could give her dear daughter, who was sold to a strange land, bitterly cursing the south Korean society where she could not feed and raise her daughter.

But Son Ya was even deprived of her name. She was named "Patima" by the French woman who bought her.

This was how her bitter life in an alien land began.

The French woman treated Son Ya, torn apart from her mother's warm bosom too early, like a big child and forced her to unconditionally obey her family. At night the little girl wept herself hoarse to sleep in a cold big floored room alone, not on the warm lap of her mother. In the morning she awoke with a start at the French woman's sharp cry calling her. She got up as early as the French family did.

The French woman beat her mercilessly, saying that she slept long, when she just began to walk. She even gave a sharp pinch to Son Ya, saying that she drank a bottle of milk a day and wetted the bed at night.

Son Ya was a plaything for the woman to kill time.

Son Ya's face was always wet with tears. At four years of age she started to clean all rooms with wet floorcloth. The boy of the French family, two years older than she, oversaw Son Ya on a sofa with folded arms.

It happened when Son Ya was five years old. One day she played with the boy's toy car. For this she was given a good drubbing. The boy pulled her by the hair and threw her to the ground. Son Ya felt dizzy and trembled in every limb. She shrieked for

help, but nobody cared for her.

After she recovered her consciousness she, indignant at his deed, went into the woman's room and cried bitterly, saying to her: "Ma, brother beat me...."

The French woman did not even turn her face. Simple and innocent Son Ya pulled her by the hand, saying: "Ma, it pains me. Beat him." "I know you were beaten. Never mind about that," said she angrily with an annoyed look. Son Ya burst into weeping. The French woman had no pity for her. This made her sadder than being beaten.

Son Ya had thought the French woman to be her mother though she had suffered all manner of harsh treatment and insult.

She was so young that she could not know she had been sold for a few dollars and her lot would get harder.

One day, when Son Ya was playing outside, she heard French women saying: "Look at the south Korean child! These days it is easier to get south Korean children than dogs."

At first Son Ya did not know what they meant. But, as days went by, she quite often heard people say "south Korean child" or "bought child."

"What do the words 'south Korean child' mean? Am I not a French?..."

This thought never left little Son Ya's mind. She wanted to ask her French "mother" about herself at once, but was fearful to do so.

One day Son Ya asked the French woman Bol, a next-door neighbour who kindly soothed her whenever she cried, what the "south Korean child" meant.

Looking with tears in her eyes at the pitiable girl, Bol told Son Ya that she had been sold to France from south Korea and her real mother lived in Seoul, south Korea.

This was like a bolt from the blue to Son Ya. She could not even cry and plumped down. The next moment tears streamed down her cheeks. She began to sob bitterly.

After that Son Ya seldom spoke or went out to play.

Thinking that she was sold to France, Son Ya badly missed her unknown mother who gave birth to her.

Even in the middle of the night Son Ya awoke with a start, and opened the window quietly to look up sorrowfully at the starlit

sky, thinking of where her mother lived.

Tears of sorrow flowed thick and fast when she thought: "Why was I sold here?... Why can my mother not take me back?..."

Hers was a subhuman life.

Son Ya was treated worse than the dog in her master's house. Every day of her life was a succession of insult and humiliation. Now she was forced to wash clothes for the French family and do kitchen work, plus cleaning rooms.

On account of drudgery unfitted for a little girl and humiliation, Son Ya could not grow to a proper height and lay in her sickbed quite often.

So the cruel French woman, grumbling that they chose a weak servant, whipped her and scolded her many times a day. She sold Son Ya to Bol, her neighbour, for 1,200 dollars.

In early 1974, when Son Ya was 11 years old, she went to Algeria together with her foster parents. Bol's husband came to Algeria to teach at the Bumerdes Fuel-Chemical Industry College.

When we doctors heard this tear-bringing story about her from the French woman Bol, our hearts were fit to break. We hugged Son Ya tightly.

At this sight, all nurses and patients in the hospital shed tears.

One of us held Son Ya in his arms and stood up.

"As you see, this is ours, Korean child!"

Tears coursed down his face, too.

Ours were tears of bitter resentment against the cutthroat Pak Jung Hi gang, the enemy of the nation, who sell even children, the flower of our nation, in great numbers to far-off foreign countries, the hell on earth, as slaves for their easy life and wealth and prosperity, and tears of sympathy with our compatriots suffering the misfortunes and sorrow.

Each of us warmly embraced her and kissed her on her cheeks wet with tears. Son Ya threw her arms round our necks. Ours was a warm hug of compatriotic love which she received for the first time in her life.

Song Yong Ho

(To Be Continued)



Mineral Waters of Our Country

OUR country is rich in beautiful scenery and precious mineral resources. It also abounds with mineral and hot springs.

These springs have facilities for inpatients and outpatients and hotels and dormitories which allow free access to the springs.

They also have mineral water plants which produce bottled mineral waters for urban and rural hospitals and stores. Mineral waters in Kangso, Sambang, Okho-dong, Sokwangsa, Changsong and other places of our country are widely known for their high efficacy. So our people call them "waters bringing eternal youth and life."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should use many mineral and hot springs in our country for various purposes. We must widely use them for the cure and prevention of diseases."

Our mineral waters are widely used for the cure of chronic gastritis and hepatitis, gastric and duodenal ulcers, stomach nervous disorder, chronic cholecystitis, chronic enterocolitis, urinary disease and many other diseases.

The Kangso mineral waters are particularly famous.

The Sambang and Okho-dong mineral waters are as effective as the Kangso mineral waters.

If people drink 250 to 300 grammes of these mineral waters each time 15 minutes before meal (thrice a day) for 30 to 45 days on end, they get effect.

They are highly effective for the cure of various diseases. They digest food well. And so they are good also for the healthy people. Particularly they make skin soft and give a good color to people.

They are impregnated with 1.4 to 3.2 grammes of carbonic acid gas and 0.7 to 3.5 grammes of mineral matters per litre.

They are supplied to hospitals, sanatoria and holiday homes and to coal and ore miners, smelters, fishermen and other working people. They are also sold at department stores, groceries and mineral water shops.

Our mineral waters are exported to many countries and popular with foreigners, and their demands are increasing daily.

Organization and Management of Consumers' Cooperative in Our Country

Owing to the long-drawn-out colonial predatory policy of Japanese imperialism, trade in Korea immediately after her liberation was at sixes and sevens like other fields.

In Korea the Japanese imperialist aggressors held 85 per cent of trading capital, but it ceased functioning at the time of their defeat. What the Korean people took over from the Japanese imperialists was only destroyed trade networks and empty warehouses.

After liberation, therefore, our trade had to start from scratch, which was a difficult and complex task.

Taking into consideration this situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of building a Juche-oriented trade.

The first step taken to this end was the formation of the consumers' cooperative. This step was in line with the interests of peasants who made up the majority of the population.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The state and the consumers' co-operative trade will be developed rapidly by setting up state and consumers' co-operative stores widely in towns and farm villages, and private trade, too, will be encouraged to supply the people with necessities." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 273.)

The consumers' cooperative was a mass economic organization which was formed by the peasants and other small producers voluntarily to jointly defend their interests in the domain of sale and purchase of products.

The peasants of our country were liberated from feudalistic relations of exploitation forever and became the true masters of land thanks to the historic agrarian reform which was carried out in March 1946. A fundament-

al change was brought about in the status of the peasantry and the agricultural productive forces developed by leaps and bounds, freed from the feudal fetters.

The changed reality in the countryside demanded that the consumers' cooperatives should be extensively organized in order to give assistance to the peasants in the realm of sale and purchase of products and protect them from the intermediary exploitation by individual traders.

The reason why we directed primary attention to the formation of the consumers' cooperative can also be explained by the fact that our financial situation at that time was very difficult.

As a result of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, our economic foundation was very weak. To make matters worse, the Japanese imperialists destroyed everything when fleeing from Korea, leaving nothing but account books.

A large capital investment was required for the formation of state-owned trade but the state had no money to do so.

This difficulty created in organizing a new trade could be overcome through the formation of the consumers' cooperative. It was because this cooperative was a mass organization formed by admission fees and investments made by its members.

Extensively forming the cooperatives of this sort by using the funds of their members was most effective in successfully carrying out urgent task of establishing a socialist trade system while lightening the burden of the state.

Taking all these factors into consideration, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung decided to organize the consumers' cooperative first in May 1946 prior to the creation of state-owned trade in August 1946.

A vigorous campaign was launched to



There are fine mineral water counters in streets of Pyongyang and other cities and towns

form the consumers' cooperatives under the energetic guidance and assistance of the Party and the state and with the active participation of the broad labouring people.

In organizing and managing these cooperatives our Party and state strictly observed the voluntary and democratic principles.

The Party guarded against the tendency to force the individual inhabitants into the consumers' cooperative or fix the size of entrance fees and investments regardless of the will of its members. And it carefully guided all the members to become the masters of the cooperative and manage it on a democratic principle in accord with their interests. Strict observance of the said principles enabled members of the cooperative to take an active part in its management and prevented some undesirable elements from using the cooperative for profiteering purposes.

In the building of the consumers' cooperative it was important to correctly determine its composition. At the time of its formation, our consumers' cooperative was formed mainly of the peasants and urban dwellers were also allowed to join it.

The Party did not allow the profiteers and speculators to enter it.

As a result, peasants and handicraftsmen made up the majority of the cooperative and the rest was workers, office employees and other urban dwellers. There were no profiteers and speculators in the cooperative.

In admitting some well-to-do urban dwellers into the cooperative at that time we pursued the aim to meet their convenience and at the same time, rapidly expand and strengthen its economic foundations with their help.

The admission of urban dwellers into the cooperative led to the rapid strengthening of its financial foundation. This is graphically shown by the fact that in the period between May 1946 and the end of 1948 the number of cooperative members swelled some 5.3 times, whereas the total amount of investments grew nearly 17 times.

In organizing the producers' cooperative in 1947 and the fishery cooperative in 1948 we adopted a policy of placing them under the system of consumers' cooperative.

This was a wise policy which enabled the newly organized cooperatives to develop rapidly with the help of the consumers'

cooperative which had already been solidified organizationally and economically and the three types of cooperatives to maintain close contacts with each other and make swift progress.

Assistance given by the consumers' cooperative in the formation of the producers' and fishery cooperatives and in their consolidation and development enabled the latter to develop into cooperative organizations with an independent system. In the meantime, the consumers' cooperative could get quantities of goods from these cooperatives through organized channels and conduct trading business briskly.

Putting the producers' and fishery cooperatives under the system of consumers' cooperative at the initial stage of their formation was very effective in forming and strengthening the cooperative organizations. In organizing the consumers' cooperative the guidance and assistance of the Party and the state were of decisive significance.

The Party and the state devoted a great deal of attention to political work in organizing the consumers' cooperative so that this work might become the undertaking of the masses themselves based on their voluntary will. Meanwhile, they rectified the erroneous tendencies manifested in this work and gave every possible material and financial assistance.

Thus in 1946 consumers' cooperatives were set up in all parts of north Korea.

Later, at the Second National Congress of the Consumers' Cooperatives held in 1948 new standard rules were adopted, the leading bodies at all levels were formed through democratic elections and all units from the lowest to national bodies were placed under a uniform system based on the principle of democratic centralism.

The material foundations of consumers' cooperative trade were also consolidated markedly thanks to the assistance from the state and through its intensified business activities. In this way the consumers' cooperative entered a new, high stage of its development and its economic activities became more brisk.

Our consumers' cooperatives undertook such jobs as commodity supply to the population, purchases of agricultural products and secondhand goods, and public catering and service.

Commodity supply was their main job.

One of its main characteristics was that this supply work was done in a strictly planned way, that is, in accordance with the state plan as was the case of the state-run trade. The consumers' cooperatives were accountable to the state for the fulfilment of their plan.

While giving assignments to consumers' cooperatives with regard to trade, the state ensured them adequate conditions for their fulfilment—allocation of commodities, capital construction for the expansion of trade network, supply of funds, etc. These were the factors that enabled consumers' cooperatives to successfully carry out their trading plans and ensured the planned development of their trade.

Another main characteristic was that commodity supply was done on the basis of state retail price. Here lies a major excellence of the cooperative trade and this constituted an important factor in rapidly developing this trade.

The state retail prices were considerably lower than those of individual market and went down steadily. So the inhabitants were greatly benefited by commodity supply from the cooperative. That was why the consumers' cooperative shop attracted more customers than the individual trader's shop.

The consumers' cooperative supplied commodities mainly to the countryside.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The consumers' co-operative trade institutions should bring their trade networks closer to the collective villages of the peasants and supply greater quantities of goods to the countryside." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 11.)

The supply of commodities mainly to the countryside was a most important job for the consumers' cooperative. This stemmed from the very nature of this cooperative as a marketing-and-purchasing cooperative institution of the peasants. Our consumers' cooperative was the main form of trade in the countryside, though it once engaged in urban trade.

In 1953 our Party and Government took a measure for re-defining the sphere of activity of state trade and consumers' cooperative. According to this measure, the state trade took charge of trade in towns and workers' districts and the consumers' cooperative entirely of trade in the countryside.

They let the consumers' cooperative undertake the rural trade to help it to render better service to the peasants, the main component of the cooperative, and make it become expert in the rural trade largely different from the urban trade and, especially, promote, through its vigorous activity in trade, the agricultural cooperative movement to be completed in a short time after the war.

Since the rural trade was exclusively conducted by the consumers' cooperative, such irrational phenomenon was avoided as "competing" with the state trade in the same area; the consumers' cooperative could solely engage in its special trade and make an effective contribution to the creation and development of the agricultural cooperative economy.

For a better commodity supply to the peasants rural shops always got reserve goods and other various industrial goods stored as was prescribed by the state and brought their trade networks closest to the residential quarters of the peasants and employed different forms and methods suited to the actual conditions of the countryside such as commission sale, travelling sale and sale on order.

Thanks to the energetic trade activity, the trade turnover of consumers' cooperatives steadily increased. In 1957 their trade networks grew more than 2.5 times and the total retail turnover 4.3 times as against 1953. Out of the total retail turnover throughout the country, the consumers' cooperative trade accounted for nearly 39 per cent in 1957.

Along with commodity supply, the purchase of agricultural products was one of the two major jobs of the consumers' cooperative. Taking into consideration the fact that this cooperative was active mainly in the rural areas, the state encouraged it to carry out the work of purchases even before the establishment of its purchasing system. The consumers' cooperative was virtually the first planned purchasing agency in our country. And even after the establishment of a specialized state purchasing agency it played the role of a major purchasing institution which fulfilled the state assignments plus its own assignments.

For the successful carrying out of the purchasing work the consumers' cooperative devoted a great deal of attention to firmly

building up the purchasing bases in the rural areas and employed various forms—purchases through the exchange of goods, travelling purchases, purchases on the market, etc.—and systematically enhanced the role of the purchasing workers. Out of the purchased agricultural products, those to be preserved for the food grain reserves of the state, industrial raw materials and for export were delivered to the state and the rest were supplied to the stores and dining halls to be used for inhabitants. Grain purchases held a particularly important place in the cooperative's purchasing work.

In the years before the completion of socialist transformation grain purchases were accompanied by a fierce struggle against individual traders, because they criminally tried to hold up grains. The purchasing workers of the consumers' cooperatives went deep into the midst of the peasants to purchase their surplus grain in good time. In the meantime they purchased great quantities of grain on the market at a good price conforming to the interests of peasants. These prevented the grain from falling into the hands of individual traders and greatly contributed to securing a monopoly of grain market by the state.

Through the successful carrying out of the work of purchasing agricultural produce, the consumers' cooperative played an active role in strengthening the economic ties between town and country, giving much help to the peasants in selling their surplus farm produce and forming commodity reserves of the state.

The basic factor in the successful purchases lies in the fact that consumers' cooperatives had their own purchasing bases in the rural areas and relied on the active support and participation of the masses of the peasants who were their members.

Besides, the consumers' cooperative undertook diversified businesses—public catering and service.

In guiding its business, the Party and the state endeavoured to opportunely rectify errors revealed among some functionaries. These errors found expression in the fact that they tried to turn the consumers' cooperative into an agency engaging in the sideline economy, which would be controlled by some social organizations or state economic establishments; indiscriminately in-

crease the proportion of productive activity in the framework of the consumers' cooperative system; and do their business within the confines of towns where trading conditions were more favourable than in the countryside. All these were contrary to the nature and basic task of the consumers' cooperative.

The Party correctly led the consumers' cooperative to rectify such errors promptly and carry on its work with main stress on the work of purchases and commodity supply to the rural population.

The intensified economic activities of the consumers' cooperative were of great significance in economic development and the improvement of the people's living. It is to be explained, first of all, by the fact that its activities enabled the broad masses of cooperative members and working people to defend their economic interests, freed from exploitation by capital, and made it possible to systematically establish the economic ties between town and country. It is also explained by the fact that its activities ensured the smooth sale of products and helped toward forming the reserves of the state, and thus made a contribution to creating funds for the socialist industrialization of the country. Lastly, its activities enabled it to show the advantages of the cooperative economy through practical examples in the domain of trade, thereby encouraging the peasants to actively participate in the agricultural cooperative movement.

The signal victory of the agricultural cooperative movement in our country is hardly thinkable apart from the role of the consumers' cooperative which contributed to enlisting the peasants freed from feudal exploitation into cooperative in the sphere of trade, showed them the advantages of the cooperative economy and got them to accumulate experience in its management.

After the cooperative movement emerged victorious in the countryside, the Party and the state took a significant measure of merging the agricultural cooperatives to expand their scale and transferring the consumers' cooperative trading networks to the agricultural cooperatives.

Thus the consumers' cooperative formed in 1946 ceased to function after successfully accomplishing its historic task.

Kim Won Sam

On the First Morning of the New Year 1977

A good morning. The New Year's Day has dawned. The rising sun shines with a red glow, comfortably warming the bright window. The sunrise of the New Year's Day makes us think of national split! We ring in the 32nd New Year after the country's division. Pyongyang in this morning feels quite happy. So do I.

All of us feel grateful to the tender-hearted fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for his great favour and warm love.

People feel it their greatest happiness and pride to enjoy the great leader's guidance and do their utmost to be infinitely faithful to him and find their life worth living. Happiness makes people think of their bitter past crowded with misfortunes. On this happy morning of the New Year's Day my heart goes to my mother, brothers and sisters in south Korea who are in misery and is fit to break at the thought of them.

Here in the north, every street and every house have enjoyed only increasing prosperity and happiness every year until we greet the 32nd New Year. But the south has turned into a complete living hell for 31 years after the country's division.

We have been kept from sharing our happiness with our kith and kin in the south for these 31 years. The people in the south have

lived in distress, torn apart from their dear ones. This pains me writing this essay on the 32nd New Year's Day.

In the north happiness is in full bloom. But it has not been able to go to the suffering south.

Who are to blame for this? We know who. But we put such a question because our pains are so great.

In one half of this land, people live a perfectly happy life, taking state power in their hands. But in the other half, subjugation and submission prevail. And there the burning longing of the suffering people for light is under the foot of the fascists.

Who are to blame for this?

The criminals are the very US imperialists occupying south Korea. They are the aggressors, the US imperialists, who hinder Korea's reunification and fan up "confrontation." In order to create favourable conditions for Korea's independent, peaceful reunification, this obstacle must be eliminated.

Out of an earnest desire to reunify the country and put an end to the national pains and tragedy and live happily together with the brothers in the south, we have fought many struggles and built a happy socialist paradise.

We Koreans are a people of the same



ancestry, of the same stock, of one and the same blood. So we can never be bisected.

For reunification we jumped over the high peak of the Six-Year National Economic Plan in one breath in the spirit of wringing the necks of the US imperialists, built a beautiful life the people have never even dreamed of and fully demonstrated our great power to the whole world at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Party, a conference of victory and glory.

Our invincible people, united as one around the great leader, frustrated the US imperialists' provocation at Panmunjom, pushed forward forcefully the grand socialist construction, and produced more than 8 million tons of grain, the richest-ever harvest in our country.

On the morning of the New Year's Day, we see many happy people on the street through the window.

Each of them is full of youthful vigor and pride in working for his country under the banner of Juche unfurled by the great leader.

The happy people have devoted themselves to the revolution and construction for 30-odd years now, giving hope and courage to the south Korean people in misery. They are highly proud of their struggle and innovation for more than 30 years. They are the happiest people in the world.

I see the socialist paradise we have built for over 30 years and my happiness in the smiling faces of my family and the eyes of my neighbours full of joy and in what I see now.

But my mother, brothers and sisters, nay, all the compatriots undergo unspeakable sufferings in the south, the other half of our bisected country, under the foot of the US imperialists, under the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

For 30-odd years the south has been bound up in the bloodstained shackles of fascism, all freedoms and national sovereignty totally denied. Still now it is in bloodstained fetters, under the jackboots of brutal US imperialism.

The people in the south have never forgotten Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, awake or asleep, for the long years of suffering and even now they long to be under his warm wing.

Our hearts go to our suffering compatriots of the same stock with one spoken and written language and the same history and cultural traditions, to mothers and brothers and sisters.

Who seek to cut the blood vein of our nation? They are the US imperialist aggressors, the people's enemy, who are engaged in all kinds of plunder and aggression and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who commit unpardonable treacherous acts and try to split the country, clinging tightly to the sleeves of the outside forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale."

We must take back the territory and the south Korean people and bring the joy of liberation again to the south.

The day of reunification will surely come when the US imperialist aggressors are forced out of south Korea and all our compatriots in north and south reunite.

The decisive moment has come when the US imperialists and their stooges should choose their own way for themselves as demanded by the Korean people who are struggling to frustrate their "two Koreas" plot and make the US imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea, by the UN resolution and by the world revolutionary people denouncing them more and more strongly.

They will not be able to escape from their miserable end in face of the just struggle against injustice, the powerful storm of revolution and construction, the people's struggle to discharge their national duty to bring happiness to the south, the bright rays of the sun spreading to the south and the struggle of the 50 million Koreans to live together in the paradise.

Soon happiness will dispel misfortunes and the whole land will be covered with confetti and ring with cheers of reunification.

To bring the day earlier, I cry once again: "US imperialism, get out of south Korea at once!"

Yun Sok Bom

Declaration Adopted at First Session of "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea"

A declaration was adopted at the first session of the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" inaugurated in Paris, France. The declaration said:

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The undersigned jurists who gathered in Paris on October 8, 1976, on the initiative of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, studied and examined the decisions adopted at the Conference of World Lawyers on Korea held in Damascus (Syria) in October 1975 and documents of the Amnesty International and the International Committee of Jurists (Geneva), adopted this declaration worked out and presented by Madame Paulette Pierson Mathy and Jean Salmon, Professor at the Brussels University, and Robert Charvin, Professor at the Nice University, and decided to inaugurate the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea."

The signatories are as follows:

Joe Nordmann (President of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Pierre Lavigne (Chairman of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers), Nicole Dreyfus (General Secretary of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers), Robert Charvin (Bureau Member of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers), Gaston Vogel (Vice-President of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Nadine Avoie and Yves Kleniec (Secretaries of Aix-en-Provence of the French Association of

Democratic Lawyers), Derek Roebuck (Australia), Doris Brin Walker (USA), Paulette Pierson Mathy (Belgium), Jean Salmon (Belgium), Robert Dossou (Benin), Romeo Ferrucci (Italy), Amar Bentoumi (Algeria), Dietz Mayering (West Germany), A. Youssoufi (the Arab Bar Association), H. Durmayer (Austria), Ahmad Mouhassen (Syria), J.M. Braunschweig (France), and Solange Bouvire Ajam (International Secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers).

The Committee is open to all jurists.

The Committee will work out documents on investigation into the human rights in south Korea after receiving all testimonies, information and other documents.

The Committee decided to send an investigation group to south Korea and study and investigate into the violations of the human rights and elementary freedom on the spot.

The results of all the studies and investigations will be made public in the future, and according to the results, the severest final verdict will be passed.

As was made clear by the trial of the former "President" in August 1976, south Korea has today been turned into an area of crudest-ever violations of human rights and,

as was shown in the Panmunjom incident in August 1976, it has become an area of tension jeopardizing peace not only in Asia but also in the whole world.

Such menace to peace comes from:

1) the systematic violations of human rights in south Korea;

2) the continued split of the Korean nation due to the interference of the outside forces and non-respect for the people's right to self-determination.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Amnesty International and the International Committee of Jurists and many other lawyers' organizations, and political and religious figures of the US and many other countries

1) considered that the judicial system in south Korea is totally repressive and

2) exposed that its police and judicial apparatuses, without exception, function tyrannically and criminally.

Such situation is, above all, the result of the deprivation of the south Korean people of their right to self-determination by the outside forces, US occupation and rule in particular.

1. THE SOUTH KOREAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM IS TOTALLY REPRESSIVE

All the "laws" cooked up by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" don't allow any individual and collective freedoms but only impose the most serious violations of the human rights. The sole intent of the "laws" is to maintain at any cost the "regime" rigged up by the "military coup" on May 16, 1961.

For the illustration of this, we cite some "laws":

The "National Security Law"

This "law" defines it as a "crime" aimed at "anti-state acts" to join or support, no matter how, all organizations opposing the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

The "Anti-Communist Law"

This "law" imposes heavy penalties from seven years in jail to death upon all persons, without exception, who engage in any acts in touch with the progressive political parties and social organizations, imprisonment for

not more than seven years upon persons who have contacts with relatives or friends of members of such political parties and social organizations, and brands all persons, who carry out any acts for Korea's reunification or have such position, as "pro-communist elements."

The "Public Security Law"

This "law" provides for putting under house arrest or forcing into concentration camp all persons who had been punished by the "National Security Law" and the "Anti-Communist Law," when they are considered to "repeat previous offences."

The "Civilian Defence Law"

This "law" aims at dragging all inhabitants from 17 to 50 into the "Civilian Defence Corps" at any moment and making them remain in it indefinitely to "control" the activities of the "subversive and sabotaging elements" and participate in the suppressive acts against their will.

"Emergency Decree No. 9"

This "decree" prohibits disseminating "false rumours," all acts "defaming" the "Yushin Constitution" and demanding its "revision," "flight" to foreign countries from south Korea, all political activities of students or assemblies, demonstrations and other activities which interfere with politics.

2. OUTRAGES OF THE SOUTH KOREAN POLICE AND JUDICIARY ORGANS

All the police and judiciary apparatuses are mobilized and used for the protection of the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

The political suppression is extremely harsh. For instance, in 1965 alone, more than 853,000 people were suppressed.

In recent years an average of nearly one million people were suppressed every year.

Workers, peasants, intellectuals, particularly university and college students and professors, journalists, artists, and people of all other social strata are cracked down upon without exception.

In April 1974 alone, over 4,000 student

youths were arrested and imprisoned, 253 of whom were sentenced to death and various penalties at the "military court."

Lawyers are also subjected to harsh suppression for the reason that they bring forth a number of arguments for "defendants."

One of the most glaring recent instances was the trial of the signers of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" made on March 1, 1976.

The "Declaration" signed by the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung who was a "presidential" candidate in 1971, ex-"President" Yun Bo Son, ex-"Minister of Foreign Affairs" and "National Assemblyman" Chong Il Hyong and others, made the most elementary democratic demands such as abrogation of all emergency "decrees," release of political prisoners, freedom of speech and assembly, "establishment of a representative government with a national assembly" playing its proper role, independence of the judiciary and substantial division of all powers.

The "Declaration" called for respect for human rights and national independence, particularly economic independence from Japan.

The signers of this "Declaration" were sentenced on August 28 to imprisonment and concurrent "suspension of qualification" for a period of not more than eight years.

The massive and brutal suppression is perpetrated by oppressive forces more than 4,500,000 strong.

The headquarters of the oppressive forces is the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" with upwards of 15,000 agents and over 400,000 political informants.

The south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" is modelled after the US Central Intelligence Agency and acts as an "invisible government" of south Korea.

Besides, an army more than 700,000 strong directly participates in the suppression along with many police and para-military and police organs including the "mobile patrol units," "maritime police stations" and "detective police units."

There is even a "thought control system" in south Korea under which five households watch each other as a unit.

The methods employed by them are most brutal.

For example, the south Korean intelligence organs abducted south Korean democrats from West Germany, Japan and a number of

other countries several times, thereby violating the sovereignty and internal laws of these countries in a crude manner.

As was pointed out in the 1975-1976 report presented by the Amnesty International, tortures are a commonplace in south Korea.

Typical examples are the "glow-lamp torture" (applied to Professor Choe Jong Gil of the Law College under Seoul University) tormenting detainees with high heat and light, the "Jinghis Khan cooking torture"—the victim is hung upside down and fire is built under him—and the "viper torture" of putting the detainees in small cells swarming with vipers and switching on and off light.

All these elements of the judicial system and hateful atrocities are not only a crude violation of the most elementary human rights, even such minimum demands of humanitarianism as the right to live and the right not to be tortured, but also a full revelation of the deep-rooted anti-democratic and dictatorial nature of the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

Pak Jung Hi and his accomplices are entirely to be blamed for the above-mentioned criminal acts.

3. DEPRIVATION OF THE SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE OF THEIR RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION DUE TO THE OCCUPATION AND RULE OF THE OUTSIDE FORCES, THE UNITED STATES IN PARTICULAR

The totally repressive nature of the south Korean judicial system and the criminal outrage of its dictatorial apparatuses find expression in the denial of the south Korean people's right to self-determination.

Since the bisection of Korea by the US occupation forces in 1945 and the establishment of the Syngman Rhee dictatorial "regime" in south Korea, the fundamental national rights of the Korean people have been violated.

About the appearance of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" in 1961, then Director John Allen Dulles of the US Central Intelligence Agency said: "The May 16 military coup was the most successful overseas activity of the US Central Intelligence Agency during my office."

The US support to the successive dictatori-

al "regimes" in south Korea has been guaranteed, above all, by the permanent stationing of the US occupation forces more than 40,000 strong and the daily increasing militarization of the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime" by the United States.

Such a military rule has brought about south Korea's double subordination because of Japan's neo-colonialist control of its economy through her "cooperation." The Pak Jung Hi "regime" was compelled to sign the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement reflecting the DPRK's policy of reunifying Korea peacefully without foreign interference under the daily mounting pressure of the broad sections of the south Korean people aspiring after reunification.

On November 28, 1973, the 28th session of the UN General Assembly unanimously welcomed the North-South Joint Statement in its resolution.

After the publication of this joint statement, south Korea bubbled over with excitement and there appeared a prospect for the realization of reunification and democracy and for an end to foreign occupation. Alarmed by this, the south Korean "regime" started to suppress the broadest forces such as the political circles, professors, university and college students, intellectuals and religious men.

Defeat in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos made the US government re-examine the deployment of its armed forces in Asia and finally declare south Korea a US "forward defence area" in the Far East or its strategic strong point.

The US government is increasing the US armed forces in south Korea, bringing in nuclear weapons and new military equipment and stepping up the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army. Particularly the massing of the military forces all along the Military Demarcation Line is the cause of such various incidents as the Panmunjom in-

cident in August 1976.

Such incidents, after all, are used by the south Korean "regime" as a pretext to intensify suppression and by the US forces as an excuse to remain in south Korea.

All this represents a clear threat to peace.

According to its strategy to keep Korea divided, the United States came out with the proposal for the "simultaneous UN membership of two Koreas."

This move is, in the last analysis, a wanton violation of the right of the Korean people to reunify their country and decide their destiny freely.

In view of the above-mentioned facts,

— We consider that the south Korean "regime's" systematic and continued violations of the human rights must be condemned and the criminal nature of this "regime" be exposed.

— Dictator Pak Jung Hi, together with his accomplices, must be directly held responsible for all these criminal acts.

— We consider that the US administration is to be blamed for the existence and maintenance of the south Korean "regime" and non-respect for the sovereignty of Korea and the right of the Korean people to self-determination.

— We confirm that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the only way of removing the danger of war not only in Asia but also in the world, restoring the elementary rights of the nation and putting an end to the criminal violations of the human rights.

We consider that the reunification of Korea must be realized in accordance with the three principles clarified in the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement and the five-point policy of June 23, 1973, which were advanced by President Kim Il Sung and with the resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted on November 18, 1975.

tion cause with the united strength of the whole nation, resolutely repelling outside interference and the obstruction of the Pak Jung Hi puppet band, by firmly maintaining independence under the banner of the immortal Juche idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Pak Sung Ho



CENTRAL BOTANICAL GARDEN

The Central Botanical Garden at the foot of Mt. Taesong-san in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, was created in April 1959 at the initiative of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his careful guidance.

After he proposed to build the botanical garden, the fatherly leader came out to the spot and chose its site.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say about the aim of the botanical garden:

We create a botanical garden not to use it as a mere park for walk but to study plants and educate people.

The Central Botanical Garden was created as taught by the great leader. It consists of classification, flowering plant, medicinal

plant, tree, fruit-tree and plant resource sections and 40 *chongbo* of experimental plots.

It covers an area of 250 *chongbo* and has a fine scientific-knowledge dissemination hall.

It offers the knowledge of botanics in different parts of our country and a favourite holiday resort to our working people. Plants are classified according to families, genera and species.

There are sub-frigid zonal plants and endemic plants growing in our country in the classification section.

The botanical garden boasts of a 350-year-old and other aromatic trees, silk trees whose leaves meet at night, corktrees with alcohol-proof barks which are used as stoppers, *stewartia koreana* with

slippery and silky trunks and the endemic plants, leguminous plants and lauraceous shrubs.

The flowering plant section serves as a model flower garden, park or pleasure ground in town or village and as a fine cultural recreation ground for the citizens of the capital. It has hothouses where various beautiful flowers bloom even in winter.

A flowering plant which is called *paekrihyang* (a melliferous herb) because its fragrance is said to go 100 *ri* and many other beautiful, fragrant flowers in the flowering plant section are refreshing to the eyes.

The medicinal plant section boasts of more than 350 species of medicinal plants, many of which are our country's endemic medicinal plants.

There are also *insam* widely known as a tonic, and rhubarb whose root neck is 30 centimetres in diameter and whose leaf is one metre in its diameter and which is a northern alpine plant but looks like a tropical plant.

The fruit-tree section has various kinds of our country's fruit trees planted according to species. There are fruit trees of new species produced for the development of fruit-growing and persimmons bearing ripe fruits, which did not ripen in Pyongyang in the past.

The plant resource section is a research centre for the more effective use of mountains for the development of the national economy and a botanical-knowledge dissemination centre.

Pointing to the importance of the research to utilize mountains effectively, the great leader made a special mention of the need to create many forests of oil-bearing trees and trees for fibre and guided the Central Botanical Garden to set an example.



Part of the well-arranged tree section

(Continued from page 23)

support to our just policy for independent national reunification and strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

Our people who are enjoying an active support from the world's peace-loving people will surely carry out the national reunifica-



The Central Botanical Garden serves as a fine cultural recreation ground for the working people

The fatherly leader organized and guided a demonstration lecture for leading provincial Party functionaries at the garden in November 1973.

For the eternal prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people, he not only gave guidance in the creation of the garden but also sent it the sequoia tree and plants grown by himself in the garden of his residence and seeds of precious plants requiring propagation.

The great leader taught a functionary of the botanical garden in detail how to cultivate an oil-bearing plant he himself had studied.

He found fruits of gourd plants in a bush in the course of his on-the-spot guidance on a farm and said that they are used as a drug and so they should be sent to the Central Botanical Garden for study and propagation.

The Central Botanical Garden grows *mokran* and *hyangdong*

(fragrant paulownia) trees which the great leader personally named, while giving on-the-spot guidance to the botanical garden, and fruit trees sent by him.

The original name of *hyangdong* is *kaedong* (wild paulownia) tree.

Saying that as the tree bears beautiful and fragrant flowers, it should not be called *kaedong*, the fatherly leader renamed it *hyangdong*.



Part of the flowering plant section

dong.

Giving on-the-spot guidance to the Central Botanical Garden, the great leader said that our country's *mokran*, like peony, is beautiful and fragrant and its leaves are pretty, and so we can boast of it to the world.

The fatherly leader's concern for the Central Botanical Garden is great and deep indeed. The story about his fatherly concern for it is an epic of his great love to be conveyed to our posterity forever.

The Central Botanical Garden has branches in provinces and different places for scientific study and experimental plots and model forests throughout the country.

Under the fatherly leader's solicitude the visitors do not pay admission fees.

The Central Botanical Garden is properly performing its mission as a botanical research institute, a botanical-knowledge dissemination centre, a cultural recreation ground for the working people in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, contributing to realizing the far-reaching plan of the great leader to make everything serve men who are the most precious in the world.

Sin O Son

US Imperialism Wantonly Meddles in Korea's Internal Affairs

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all our nation's misery, the main obstacle to the reunification of our country and a constant source of war in Korea."

Ever since the country's liberation our people have been undergoing misfortunes and sufferings because of national split and all sorts of tragedies taking place in south Korea. This is entirely due to the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism and its interference in the internal affairs of our country and its policy of aggression.

After the defeat of Japanese imperialism, US imperialism occupied south Korea and has ever since meddled wantonly in Korea's internal affairs.

With its occupation of south Korea, US imperialism introduced military administration, suppressed and dissolved the people's power organs set up by the south Korean people, blockaded the 38th parallel like a border line, and tied up motor, railway and river traffic, postal service and travel of people between north and south. It abrogated one-sidedly the decision of the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers which provided for the establishment of a democratic united government in Korea and concocted a puppet regime in south Korea through separate "elections." Thus it began to openly interfere in Korea's internal affairs and fix her split. It, manipulating the south Korean puppet regime, placed south Korea under its control politically, economically, culturally and militarily and emerged as a neo-colonialist ruler of it.

Taking advantage of their military occupation of south Korea, the US imperialists, protecting the puppet regime in colonial south Korea with their bayonet, reduced south Ko-

rea to their military strategic base as well as their colony. They instigated the Syngman Rhee puppet clique to ignite a war in Korea in June 1950 and launched an armed invasion.

After the truce they, staying on in south Korea, followed the policy of aggression and war and interference. Even before the ink in which they signed the Armistice Agreement dried up, the US imperialists, along with their lackeys, openly revealed their criminal intention to invade again the northern half of Korea by regrouping their forces, saying: "The ceasefire is a lull in war" and "a real fight must be waged from now."

The US imperialists incited the south Korean puppet band to "anti-communist" rows and ceaseless military provocations against the northern half, aggravating tension in Korea. They concluded the aggressive and treacherous "treaties" and "agreements" including the "South Korea-US Mutual Defence Pact" with the south Korean puppet clique and tightened their control over south Korea.

The traitor Syngman Rhee was overthrown by the heroic April 19 Popular Uprising of the south Korean people and the national reunification movement mounted as never before in south Korea. Alarmed by this, the US imperialists made the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters usurp "power" and set up a military fascist "regime." They covered south Korea with the military and suppressive forces and repressed the aspiration of the south Korean people for national reunification with bayonet.

The interference of US imperialism in Korea's internal affairs became more crafty and shameless after the publication of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement and the start of the north-south dialogue.

Today the North-South Joint Statement is trampled underfoot and the north-south dia-

logue brought to a deadlock, and the situation is getting tenser daily. This is because the US imperialists, who do not want Korea's reunification, instigate the south Korean puppet rulers to showdown and adventurous war, meddling in Korea's internal affairs.

From immediately after the publication of the joint statement, they have hampered the north-south dialogue, throwing cold water upon it. The north and the south solemnly pledged to solve the national reunification question on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, in the North-South Joint Statement. Nevertheless, the US imperialists are further reinforcing their aggression troops occupying south Korea, instead of withdrawing them from there, and increasing their military and economic "aid" to it, stirring the south Korean puppets to a strength-supported showdown with us.

Particularly after they suffered a miserable defeat in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos and were driven out of there, the US imperialists feverishly made preparations for another war in Korea, letting the south Korean puppet clique clamour about the "threat of southward aggression."

At the same time, they let the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang come out with the "two Koreas" scheme designed to perpetuate Korea's split.

The never-to-be-pardoned traitor and puppet Pak Jung Hi declared it in his "special statement" and tried to carry it out through "simultaneous UN membership." It is a stratagem devised by US imperialism to perpetuate Korea's split and keep hold on at least south Korea as its permanent colony and military base.

At the instigation and dictates of US imperialism, today the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang, thoroughly isolated from within and without, are frantically suppressing the south Korean people to save themselves from a serious crisis.

The US imperialists are using such a brutal fascist gang as the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique as their stooges to obstruct Korea's reunification, aggravate tension between north and south, repress the ever-mounting reunification movement of the south Korean people and maintain their colonial rule over south Korea.

That is why they are actively patronizing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, fascist hangers-on, who are unanimously opposed and re-

jected by the south Korean people and indignantly condemned by the people the world over, and supporting and encouraging their crimes against the people.

As all facts show, US imperialism wantonly interferes in Korea's internal affairs. The occupation of south Korea by US imperialism and its policy of aggression and interference are indeed the main obstacle to Korea's reunification and the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people.

In order to maintain a real peace in Korea and achieve her independent, peaceful reunification, the US imperialist aggression troops must quit south Korea and an end be put to US imperialist interference in the internal affairs of our country.

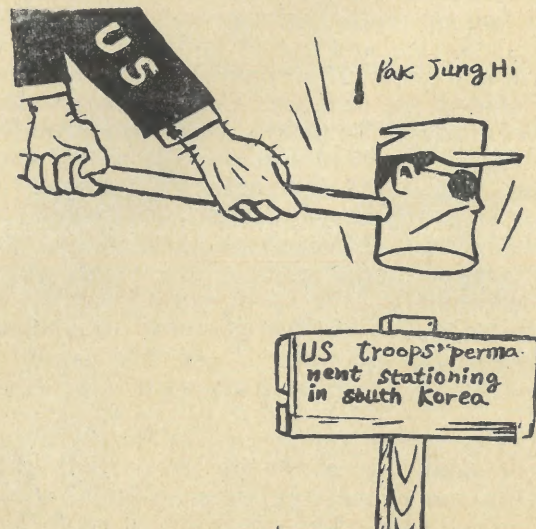
The US imperialists are doggedly trying to remain in south Korea in an attempt to maintain their colonial rule over it and make it a stronghold for Asian aggression.

Therefore, the US imperialists' permanent occupation of south Korea can never be tolerated not only for Korea's peaceful reunification but also for peace in Asia.

The withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea is an irresistible demand of our time.

With no amount of desperate efforts can the US imperialists ever realize their wild design to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea.

US imperialism must discontinue all its interference in Korea's internal affairs and withdraw its aggression troops from south Korea at once according to the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session.



South Korea—"Hotbed of Diseases"

Our people are leading a happy life, singing of 60 as the prime of life and 90 as the retirement age, under the tender care of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who values people most in the world and shows boundlessly warm love and solicitude for them.

South Korea, however, has now been reduced to a "hotbed of diseases" where people are undergoing unspeakable misfortunes and sufferings.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In south Korea today various epidemics and chronic diseases are rampant owing to the people's wretched living conditions and the rulers' criminal indifference to public health. Countless numbers of sick people, denied medical treatment, are suffering and dying."

Last year abdominal typhus claimed numerous people in different parts of south Korea owing to the criminal acts of US imperialism and its lackeys.

Diphtheria, measles, whooping cough and many other contagious and infectious diseases are rampant in different places of south Korea, paining the population, and even hitherto-unknown epidemics break out and carry off many people.

A great number of children and people are dying from epidemic hemorrhagic fever particularly because the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique allow the US imperialists to use south Korean people for bacteriological weapon test conducted as a link of the latter's new war moves.

The south Korean people suffer from chronic diseases, as well as from contagious and infectious diseases.

In south Korea T.B. patients increase by 130,000 every year and more than 70 per cent of the population suffer from T.B. More than 8,300,000 people suffer from liver and lung distomiasis, more than 3,000,000 people nervous diseases and innumerable people other diseases.

All this is entirely due to the anti-popular misrule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the dirty stooges of US imperialism, who are madly seeking a new war and long-term office.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have squeezed a huge amount of money out of the south Korean people in recent years to maintain their fascist "Yushin system" and pre-

Hard-living south Koreans have no water to wash their clothes



pare for a fratricidal war.

While intensifying the plunder of the people, they greatly boost up the doctor's fee and prices of medicines every year. In 1975 the doctor's fee in south Korean hospitals rose 10-30 per cent on an average as against 1974 and the prices of medicines sharply upped.

A publication in Seoul deplored that many people are dying from diseases without taking a dose of medicine, saying: "The doctor's fee is so high that only 10 per cent of the patients go to hospitals to see doctors."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique appropriate more than 80 per cent of the "budget" of the puppet government made up through the plunder of the people for the upkeep of their fascist ruling machinery and war preparations and spend an insignificant amount of money on "public health service."

Even the "national and municipal and provincial hospitals" directly run by the puppet ministry of public health and social affairs are poorly equipped and cannot employ doctors and nurses for want of money. The puppet clique take no steps to prevent epidemics which break out every year in south Korea, saying that they have no money.

This is one of the reasons why south Korea has now been reduced to a "hotbed of diseases."

There are only a small number of hospitals

South Koreans suffering from diseases without getting medical care



A south Korean cursing society with his child dying of disease without receiving medical care on his laps

in south Korea, and almost all of them are concentrated in towns. There are no hospitals in farm and mountain villages and on islands, or if any, they have no medical appliances and facilities.

So the poor, penniless people are dying from diseases without taking medical care in south Korea.

That is why the south Korean publications, denouncing the puppet clique, said that as a result of their anti-popular, criminal indifference and their conversion of hospitals into profiteering institutions a great number of people "are suffering from diseases without taking medical care."

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, however, are selling a large number of doctors and nurses to foreign countries under the pretexts of "emigration" and "manpower export" and even the blood of the south Korean people to the foreign warmongers.

All this shows that the south Korean people cannot free themselves from the misfortunes and sufferings they undergo today, without destroying the reactionary society under the colonial-military fascist rule of US imperialism and its stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Kim Sun Hwa

Struggle of the Countries of New-emerging Forces to Strengthen Economic Independence

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In strengthening the independence of the country, it is essential to strengthen self-reliance in the economy along with political independence."

Self-reliance in the economy is the material base of independence.

Realized, through their painful past experiences and present life, that economic independence provides a basis for the building of an independent and sovereign state, rich and powerful, the peoples of the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces are now striving to strengthen self-reliance in the economy, overcoming manifold difficulties. They have already achieved brilliant successes in this respect.

They nationalize the key branches of the economy owned by the imperialists and the domestic reactionary forces in league with them to destroy the old colonial economic system and lay the foundation of the national economy. In this way, they create and strengthen national industry using domestic raw materials.

Through their independent and creative struggle for the building of national industry, these countries which were engaged only in the mining industry in the past have built big and small factories of different industrial branches turning out steel, machines, tractors and so on. The oil-producing countries actively develop oil industry, the cotton-producing countries textile industry, and the seabound countries shipbuilding and fish processing industry, while developing other industrial branches at the same time, so that they produce a wide variety of goods to meet the domestic needs and even export some of them.

The peoples of the countries of the new-

emerging forces are striving to end monoculture, a legacy of colonial rule, and diversify agriculture to settle the food problem.

They carry out progressive agrarian reform to destroy the footholds of imperialist marauders in agriculture and organize and develop state farms and agricultural cooperatives.

All these successes are the brilliant fruition of the struggle waged by the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces for economic independence under the banner of independence.

They are vigorously struggling to defend the natural resources of their countries and set up a new international economic order against imperialist exploitation and plunder. This is a link of their struggle to strengthen self-reliance in the economy.

They are fighting resolutely against all sorts of arbitrariness of the imperialists in fixing selling prices of their natural resources and the prices of their raw materials.

Many Latin-American countries are fighting against the unequal and predatory "trade law" made by the US imperialists; the developing oil-producing countries are struggling to gain the rights to decide the tax and price on the oil the imperialists take away; and the copper-exporting countries are fighting to fix a stable and fair copper price.

The countries of the new-emerging forces are forming new international economic organizations to protect their raw material resources and get fair prices of raw materials, dealing heavy blows to the imperialists. The creation and operation of the Organization of the Petroleum-Exporting Countries, the Joint Committee of the Governments of the Copper-Exporting Countries, the International Bauxite Association, the Association of the Natural Rubber-Producing Countries, the Union of the Banana-Exporting Countries

and other international organizations eloquently prove that these countries are conducting a vigorous joint struggle to protect their natural resources against the arbitrary plunder of the imperialists and establish a just and rational international economic order.

At the Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the Problem of Raw Materials and Development, the Conference of the Developing Countries on Raw Materials, the UN Conference on Sea Laws, the Seventh Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the Problem of Development and International Economic Cooperation, the Fourth UN Conference on Trade and Development and many other international meetings, the countries of the new-emerging forces struggled resolutely to establish a new international economic order.

Through a dynamic struggle to protect their natural resources and develop and utilize them in their national interests, the national economy of the countries of the new-emerging forces is rapidly developing and their economic power is daily increasing.

The countries belonging to the new-emerging forces are also increasing their economic and technical cooperation to attain an independent development of their national economy.

Through their new regional or international cooperation organizations and bilateral or multilateral economic agreements, they are strengthening economic and technical cooperation. A number of African countries established an economic community, the petroleum-producing countries on the Arab Gulf set up a joint-stock shipping company, and Latin-American countries created a joint-stock transport company. Through these economic cooperation organizations their member nations are closely cooperating with each other. The Foreign Trade Ministers' Conference of the OAU adopted the Algiers declaration and action programme on developing trade and strengthening mutual cooperation among the

countries of the new-emerging forces.

The Latin-American countries are setting up joint-stock companies one after another, strengthening scientific and technical cooperation and exchanging delegations of experts and technical advisors with each other for cooperation according to the treaties and agreements concluded between them.

Mutual assistance of the countries of the new-emerging forces is also daily increasing. The countries in Latin America and the Caribbean area decided to establish a fund for regional development raised by banking organizations and the Financial Ministers' Conference of the Organization of the Petroleum-Exporting Countries resolved to found a special fund to assist the developing countries.

Such economic and technical cooperation and exchange make it possible to repel imperialist aggressions and interventions and build an independent national economy at an early date.

The struggle of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces to build a new independent and creative life as masters of their destiny has shaken the imperialist colonial ruling system to its very foundation and the time has gone never to return when the imperialists could dominate these peoples. Now the countries of the new-emerging forces are not a "safe rear," "source of fortune" or "tranquil backyard" for the imperialists.

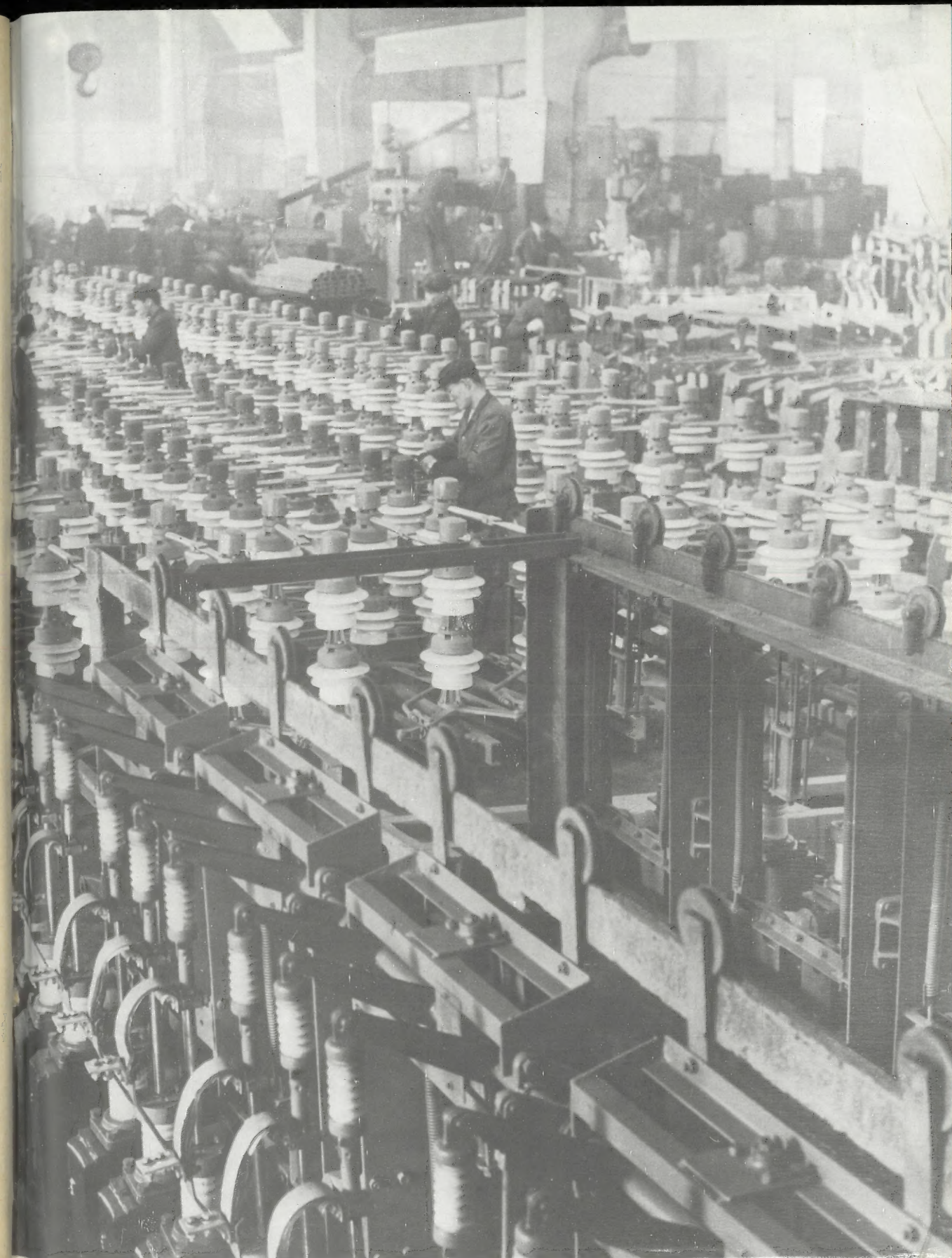
The deepening struggle for self-reliance in the economy along with political independence is strengthening the countries of the new-emerging forces and aggravating the imperialists' crisis and hastening their ruin.

This is shown by the march of present-day history.

Pak Sang Hyon

INSIDE BACK COVER: Disconnecting switches are assembled at the high-voltage apparatus shop of the Chuul Electric Appliance Factory

BACK COVER: The New Year's snow adds greatly to the beauty of streets in the sunshine





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2
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